

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3122.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charity known as "The British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom," founded in the year 1805; and  
IN THE MATTER OF "THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS, 1853 to 1891."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an order has been made by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales establishing a Scheme for the administration of the above-mentioned Charity, and appointing Trustees thereof.  
A copy of the Order and Scheme may be inspected, free of cost, daily, except on Sundays, during the space of one calendar month, to be computed from the first publication of this Notice, at the office of the said Commissioners, Whitehall, London, S.W., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1887. D. B. FRARON, Secretary.  
Note.—Copies of the Order and Scheme may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners during the above-mentioned space of one month, at the price of 6d. each, which may be remitted by Post-Office Order, payable to DAVIES ROBERT FRARON, at the Post Office, Charing Cross, or if the amount be less than 1s., in penny postage-stamps.

## BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.

MANCHESTER MEETING, August 31st to September 7th.  
President Elect,  
SIR H. E. ROSCOE, M.P., LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.C.S.  
The Journal, President's Address, and other Printed Papers issued by the Association during the Meeting will be forwarded daily by post to Members and others unable to attend, on application and prepayment of 2s. 6d. to the Clerk of the Association, Mr. H. C. STEWARDSON, Reception Room, Manchester, on or before the first day of the Meeting.  
A. T. ATCHISON, Secretary.

## WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1887.  
SUNDAY MORNING, September 4.—GRAND OPENING SERVICE.  
TUESDAY MORNING.—"THE ELIJAH."  
TUESDAY EVENING.—Cantata, "THE GOLDEN LEGEND," and Miscellaneous Selection.  
WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Schubert's MASSES in E flat, "HEAR MY PRAYER," and "THE LAST JUDGMENT."  
WEDNESDAY EVENING.—"THE REDEMPTION."  
THURSDAY MORNING.—Cantata, "THE REDEMPTION," conducted by the Composer; HYMN OF PRAISE.  
THURSDAY EVENING.—Stanford's "REVENGE," and Miscellaneous Selection.  
FRIDAY MORNING.—"THE MESSIAH."  
FRIDAY EVENING.—Closing Service by the Three Choirs.  
Principal Vocalists: Madame Albani and Miss Anna Williams, Miss Eleanor Rees and Miss Hope Glenn; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Brereton and Mr. Watkin Mills.  
Programmes, containing full particulars, may be obtained either from Messrs. DENTON & CO.; or Mr. E. J. SPARK, High-street, Worcester.

SECRETARY.—Gentleman (23), well educated, and of good appearance, requires ENGAGEMENT as above. Good Accountant and shorthand Writer; possessed of energy and business ability. Town or Country.—SCRIBES, 30, Upper Park-road, Hampstead, N.W.

EXPERIENCED and reliable SUB-EDITOR  
OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT on Morning or Evening PAPER, or as Editor of Weekly.—Address BETA, Messrs. Lee & Nightingale, Liverpool.

TO AUTHORS.—WANTED, REVIEWERS for Monthly British and Foreign Literary Record. State subject and terms to Cos, care of Messrs. Kay Brothers, 27, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E.

TRAVELLER.—WANTED for Scotland and Ireland one who has an established connection among the Trade to represent a First-Class Publishing House on COMMISSION.—Apply by letter to S. M. R., Office of "The Publishers' Circular," St. Dunstan's House, Fetter-lane, London, E.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A Gentleman, disengaged at end of month, requires position as PUBLISHER or REPRESENTATIVE. Good connection amongst Auctioneers, Seed and Nurserymen, General Advertisers, and Advertising Agents. Highest references. Proof of results, and security offered.—Address M. T., Street & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, or ADVERTISING AGENTS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED by a Young Man, in any position, who has had good experience in Advertising, Literary, and Publishing Departments. Moderate salary.—Address W. 12, York-road, King's Cross, N.

TO AUCTIONEERS, BOOKSELLERS, or LIBRARIANS.—A YOUNG MAN, well educated, and having considerable experience in Cataloguing and general Library Work, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Thorough knowledge of French and German; first-class references; moderate salary.—Address E. V., 105, Forest-road, Dalston, E.

TO SOLICITORS.—The Advertiser, unarticled, who has had considerable experience in the various branches of the Profession as Managing Clerk, with the entire conduct and management of matters entrusted to him, is, owing to the death of his late employer, with whom he was engaged for nearly ten years, desirous of obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT as soon as possible. Very high references as to character and ability can be given.—Address E. L. F., 17, Edina-street, Battersea, S.W.

TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS., Plays, Reviews, Lectures, Legal or other Articles, COPIED with accuracy and despatch. Terms moderate. Duplicate Copies.—Address E. TROSB, 27, Matland Park-road, Havestock-hill, N.W. Established 1884.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSS., Legal Documents, Plays (Prompts Books and Parts), Copied by the Type-Writer with speed and accuracy.—Type-Writing Office, 34, Southampton-street, Strand, under the management of Miss FARAN and Miss E. DICKENS.—Pupils Taught.

TYPE-WRITING, in best style, at 1d. per folio. Shorthand Notes taken. References to Authors.—Miss GLADDING, 29, Hayter-road, Brixton, S.W.

PARTNERSHIP or INVESTMENT.—A Young Gentleman with Capital can be admitted to a high-class PUBLISHER'S BUSINESS.—Principals or Solicitors may address ALFRED BRADY, 5, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

TRAVELLING or RESIDENT TUTORSHIP  
REQUIRED by M.A. Christ Church, Oxford. Experienced Traveller, Linguist, Athlete. Unexceptionable references.—Address OXON, Junior Travellers' Club, 98, Piccadilly.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE (Math. Tripos 1882) seeks ENGAGEMENT as PRIVATE TUTOR. Highest references and testimonials for Teaching.—M. A., Warrington Lodge, Waddon, Croydon.

## THE UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE.

DEMONSTRATOR and ASSISTANT LECTURER in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.  
The University of Melbourne invites applications for the above post. The salary is 600s. per Annum.  
The duties of the Demonstrator will be—  
(1) To demonstrate to the various classes in the Physical Laboratories.  
(2) To deliver such Lectures as may be from time to time arranged.  
(3) To assist the Professor generally in the work of the Physical Department.  
Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the AGENT-GENERAL for the Colony of Victoria, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W., not later than 30th September next.  
The selected Candidate will be granted 100s. for his passage to Melbourne.  
C. BROWNLESS, Chancellor of the University of Melbourne.

## Haverfordwest ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOUNDED IN 1613.  
WANTED, a HEAD MASTER, who must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. Salary at least 600s. a year, including Capitation Fees, with privilege of taking 30 Boarders. Good residence, rent free. He will be required to commence his duties September Term. Application, with testimonials, to be sent to Mr. HENRY DAVIES, of Haverfordwest, Clerk to the Governors, on or before 2nd September inst., stating age and whether married or single. Copies of testimonials also to be sent to Governors. Full particulars on application.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for filling up about TWENTY VACANCIES on the Foundation will be held on the 8th SEPTEMBER NEXT.—For information apply to the Bursar, St. Paul's School, West Kensington.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Trebovir-road, S.W. (close to Earl's Court Station).—ADVANCED CLASSES FOR GIRLS and ELEMENTARY CLASSES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Principals, Mrs. W. R. COLE, & separate House adjoining for Boarding Pupils.—THE NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, September 20.

GERMANY.—The Rev. A. DAMMANN, D.D., of Rhenisch (Thuringia), RECRUITING into his house SIX BOARDERS for Private Tuition, especially in German, French, and the Classics. Beautiful and healthy locality. Terms moderate.—Address as above.

THE COLLEGE, SIDMOUTH.—Principal, R. SHINDLER, M.A.—GENTLEMEN'S SONS receive careful training with large share of individual attention. Preparation for Universities, Army, and other Examinations. French and German spoken. Large House in seventeen acres of ground. Liberal Table. Terms moderate and inclusive.

## GLENALMOND TRINITY COLLEGE

(in the Perthshire Highlands).  
CLASSICAL and MODERN SIDES, the latter a Systematic Practical Education for Boys entering early upon life. Preparations for the Universities, Indian Civil Service, Army, and other Examinations. Several BURSARIES, of the value of 50s., will be awarded in July. For particulars, Prospectus, &c., apply to the Rev. THE WARDEN, Glenalmond, N.B.

## TUDOR HALL LADIES' COLLEGE,

FOREST HILL, S.E., LONDON.  
Principals—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. TODD.  
Head Mistress—Miss M. TODD, Graduate in Honours, Cambridge.  
Professors—Seeley, King's Coll.; Dr. Roggatz, Rudolf Lowman, Louis Diehl, Signor Garziti, Professor Fontanier, Ferrero, Churton Collins, &c.  
Full List and references on application. Classes assemble SEPTEMBER 26, 1887.

## CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL.

ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE.—Twenty-eighth Session.  
LADIES' DIVISION.—Facilities of Fine Arts, Letters, and Music of the highest class, resume MONDAY, October 3rd.  
PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.—Mechanical and Civil Colonial Section. Next Term commences MONDAY, September 5th.  
IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES.—Surveying and Engineering applied to beautifying and improving Land. Next Entries SEPTEMBER 1st.  
Prospectuses of the undernamed in the Library, next Byzantine Court, Crystal Palace.  
F. K. J. SWENTON, Superintendent Education Department.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES

and MOUNTMOUTHSHIRE (CARDIFF).  
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.  
Thirty-three SCHOLARSHIPS and EXHIBITIONS, varying in value from 50s. to 100s. per annum, will be offered for COMPETITION at the EXAMINATION on SEPTEMBER 27th, 1887, and Following Days.  
The Institute Tuition Fee is 10s.  
For further information in regard to Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes offered for competition in the course of the year, see Prospectus, which may be obtained from  
IVOR JAMES, Registrar, Cardiff, March 10th, 1887.

WANTED, COPIES of NOTES and QUERIES, No. 51, SIXTH SERIES, for which 2s. 6d. each will be given.—Address JOHN C. FRANCIS, Notes and Queries Office, 22, Took's-court, Curator-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

PARIS.—THE ATHENÆUM can be obtained on SATURDAY at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

## NEWPORT (ESSEX) SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1584.  
Forty miles from Liverpool-street (Cambridge line).  
Healthy—Successful—Inexpensive.  
NEXT TERM, SEPTEMBER 22nd.—Apply to Head Master.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (for LADIES), 43 and 45, Harley-street, W. (No branch). Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853. Principal—Rev. Canon ELI WYN. Lady Resident—Miss CROUDACE. Pupils received from Fourteen Years of age. Higher Courses for Students above Eighteen. Boarders received by Miss Wood, 41, Harley-street, and by Miss Knott, 2 Brunswick-place, Regent's Park. Three Scholarships are open. Particulars of Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 43 and 45, Harley-street, W. (No branch) for GIRLS from Five to Fourteen. Lady Superintendent—Miss HAY.  
NEXT TERM begins SEPTEMBER 6.  
Particulars of Secretary.

## CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE,

CENTRAL INSTITUTION, EXHIBITION-ROAD.  
THE COURSES of INSTRUCTION in the Central Institution are arranged for the TECHNICAL EDUCATION of persons who are training for Mechanical, Civil, or Electrical Engineering, or for any branch of Manufacturing, and especially of Chemical Industry.  
The CLOTHWORKERS' SCHOLARSHIP of 60s. a year with free education, and several other Scholarships, will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination, to commence on TUESDAY, September 27th.  
For programme and further particulars apply to the Organizing Director, SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, at the Offices of the Institution, Exhibition-road, London, S.W.

## CITY and GUILDS of LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL CLASSES.  
Examinations (Written and Practical) will be held in MAY, 1888, in Fifty different Trade subjects. Teachers desirous of forming Technical Classes in any of these subjects should apply at once, stating their qualifications, to the Organizing Director, Sir Philip Magnus, Exhibition-road, London, S.W., from whom full particulars may be obtained.

## WESLEY COLLEGE, SHEFFIELD

(affiliated to the London University in 1844).  
Governor and Chaplain—Rev. W. H. DALLINGER, LL.D. F.R.S., &c.  
Head Master—H. M. SHERA, Esq., M.A. LL.D.  
Assisted by Eight University and Twelve Assistant Masters and Professors.  
Thorough training in Classics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Modern Languages, &c. Biology, including Animal Types, Anatomy, Physiology, and Botany, by Dr. DALLINGER.  
A JUNIOR SCHOOL, in admirable proficiency.  
For Prospectuses apply to the GOVERNOR or HEAD MASTER.  
THE AUTUMN TERM will commence on TUESDAY, September 20th.

## FRENCH PROTESTANT COLLEGE

BEDFORD.  
A CHURCH of ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR LADIES.  
Fee, 60s. to 75s. a year.  
The Examiner of the Oxford and Cambridge Board reports of the French and German—  
"I am glad to report so favourably of both languages. The papers are most excellent, while everything shows great conversational acquaintance with the languages. Throughout the school the goodness of the pronunciation and fluency of expression are very striking. It is rare to find such good results obtained in a French school."  
NEXT TERM begins SEPTEMBER 27th.  
Prospectus from Rev. THE RESIDENT CHAPLAIN.

## OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

MANCHESTER.  
1. ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW DEPARTMENT.  
2. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (including the Dental and the Pharmaceutical Courses).  
3. DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.  
4. EVENING CLASSES DEPARTMENT.  
Prospectuses of the above Departments and of Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions (twelve in number, and varying from 12s. to 100s. per annum) will be forwarded on application to the Registrar of the College, or may be obtained from Mr. J. E. COLEMAN, 35, Piccadilly, Manchester.  
HENRY W. HOLDER, M.A., Registrar.

## ST. GEORGE'S HALL ORAL and CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES, EDINBURGH.

Thirteenth Session, 1887-88.  
CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES to prepare for the L.L.A. Examinations of St. Andrews, and to direct Home Study, REOPEN on 3rd OCTOBER.  
ORAL and CORRESPONDENCE CLASSES of a less advanced nature, to prepare for the Local Examinations of Edinburgh, and to give help in Home Education, REOPEN on OCTOBER 12th.  
The Subjects taught include Grammar, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, History, Geography, Scripture, English Composition, English Language and Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Comparative Physiology, Education, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Physiology, Drawing, History of Art, and Theory of Music.  
Prospectuses and further information from Miss WALKER, Secretary, St. George's Hall, Randolph-place, Edinburgh.

HOME in a FAMILY for Girls attending the High School or Classes at Wimbledon House, in good situation, close to Common and School. References exchanged.—E. L. F., Messrs. Street & Co., Cornhill, E.C.

## GOVERNESS and TUTOR'S AGENCY.

AGENCY for GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, AMATEURS, and COMPANIONS, English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. Dunscombe, The Library, Old Bedford House, Streatham, S.W.

**THE GIRTON GOVERNANCE and SCHOOL AGENCY.**—Madame AUBERT introduces English and Foreign Resident and Daily Governesses (including junior nannies), Class Teachers Visiting Lady Professors, and Artists; also Chaperons, Companions, Matrons, and Lady Housekeepers.—Madame Aubert's Governess List and List of Schools, &c., published weekly, price 3d., by post, 3d. 168, Regent-street, W.

**INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.**—Index Numbers 2, 32, 36, 39, 40, 45, 53, 57, 62, 73, 86, 88, 105, 126, 131, 141, 164, 168, 172, 183, 184, 202, 204 will be taken by a successful Tutor for a fee of 20s., from the 1st September, 1887, to the Examination in June, 1888. Individual instruction; no Large Classes.

Address Tutor, care of Messrs. Askin, Gabbitts & Kelik, 35, Sackville-street, London, W.

**MESSES. JAMES and LYNCH, 21, Lexington-gardens, London, W.** prepare for the UNIVERSITIES and ALL CIVIL SERVICE and ARMY EXAMINATIONS. SUCCESSORS 1887 ONLY.

| Examination.          | Place.        | Name.                | Marks. |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------|
| Indian Civil Service. | First.        | L. C. Porter.        | 2,067  |
| Woolwich.             | 12th.         | A. Bell.             | 3,679  |
| Woolwich.             | 23rd.         | E. W. Ridges.        | 3,086  |
| Woolwich.             | 25th.         | E. Barnes.           | 4,892  |
| Woolwich.             | 30th.         | J. E. L. Bruce.      | 4,942  |
| Sandhurst.            | First (Civ.). | A. H. Ferguson.      | 1,118  |
| Sandhurst.            | 6th do.       | N. M. Smyth.         | 6,533  |
| Sandhurst.            | 10th do.      | J. V. C. A. Marryat. | 6,560  |
| Sandhurst.            | 3rd (Inf.).   | R. O. Crews.         | 9,119  |
| Sandhurst.            | 18th do.      | R. O. Macpherson.    | 7,785  |
| Sandhurst.            | 22nd do.      | D. Darroch.          | 7,754  |
| Sandhurst.            | 26th do.      | L. G. Gibson.        | 6,996  |
| Sandhurst.            | 26th do.      | W. R. Lloyd.         | 7,553  |
| Sandhurst.            | 47th do.      | R. F. Boleau.        | 7,248  |
| Sandhurst.            | 50th do.      | N. B. Gilbert.       | 6,950  |
| Sandhurst.            | 70th do.      | R. G. Curtis.        | 7,214  |
| Sandhurst.            | 71st do.      | G. C. Rigby.         | 6,980  |
| Sandhurst.            | 75th do.      | O. G. Gunning.       | 6,934  |
| Sandhurst.            | 82nd do.      | J. A. Stewart.       | 6,996  |
| Sandhurst.            | 108th do.     | J. F. Radcliffe.     | 6,642  |
| Sandhurst.            | 3rd (Univ.).  | T. W. Lightfoot.     | 6,755  |
| Sandhurst.            | 3rd (Univ.).  | T. W. Lightfoot.     | 5,202  |

\* Indian Civil Service.—Another candidate was only 10 marks short of success.

Places taken in the various subjects:—  
First—History.  
Second, Third, and Fifth—Literature.  
Seventh—Greek.  
Eleventh—Latin.  
Sixth—Italian.

On a previous occasion the following places were obtained, viz:—  
First—Full Marks in Mathematics, never before obtained.  
First—Electricity and Magnetism.  
Second and Ninth—Literature.  
Fifth—History.

**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.**—Fifty-seven have passed this year. MILITIA, LITERARY.—Eighteen in April, 1887. One Hundred and Fifty-eight have passed out of 160 who have gone up. MILITIA, LITERARY.—One Hundred and Twenty-two were successful in March, 1887. Since this examination was instituted Two Hundred and Ninety-five have passed out of 331 who have gone up, and the First Place has been taken Six Times on the Infantry and Three Times on the Cavalry List.

**UNIVERSITY and COOPER'S HILL.**—All prepared have been successful.

These results are obtained by careful instruction of the Candidates by a staff of Forty Tutors which is one of the largest at any educational establishment in England. There are no large classes, and the number of Pupils is limited, so that each may receive a proper amount of individual attention.

There is a large Recreation Ground, containing five Lawn Tennis Courts, Croquet Ground, and Football Ground.

Prospectus and detailed results on application.

Sons or Wards of the following have been prepared in this establishment:—The Marquis of Bath, Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Arran, Earl of Harewood, Earl of Leveson, Earl of Lauderdale (two Sons), Earl of Romney (two Sons), Earl of Sandwich (two Sons), the Viscount Hood, the Lord Ashurst, Lord Clinton, Lord Inchiquin (three Sons), Lord Stanley of Preston, Lord-General the Hon. Percy Yelverton, General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. (two Sons), Sir John Everett Millais, Bart., R.A., Sir Spencer Mayson Wilson, Bart., M.P., Sir Horace Dancy, G.C.B., M.P., Sir W. Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., General Curzon, C.B., General Hutt (two Sons), Major-General Sir C. Pearson, Major-General Alexander, M.P. (two Wards), Major-General Sir F. Middleton, K.C., M.G.C.B., Rev. Henry White, Arthur Howell, Esq., John Levett, Esq., M.P., G. Soutar Symonds, Esq. (Son and Ward).

## THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on MONDAY, October 3rd. Distribution of Prizes at 8 p.m. by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London. At 4 p.m. a Reception will be held in the new School Buildings. Examination for Entrance Scholarships (value 100, and 60), on September 29th and 30th.

The Composition Fee for the whole Medical Curriculum is 10s. Special provision is made for students and for Candidates for the Preliminary Scientific (M.B.) Examination.

The new RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE provides accommodation for thirty students and a Resident Warden.

For Prospectus apply at the Hospital to the Resident Medical Officer, or to

**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL,**  
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 3rd, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by Mr. Dent, at Four p.m.

The following ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for competition in October:—

1. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 125, for the sons of medical men who have entered the School as first year students during the current year.

2. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of 50, open to all students commencing their studies. The subjects for these three Scholarships will be Latin, French or German and Elementary Physics, and the Examination will be held on October 6th.

3. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 90, open to all students who have entered the School during the current year, and who have passed the Cambridge 1st M.B. since October, 1886. Subjects—Elementary Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, and Practical Chemistry.

4. A SCHOLARSHIP, value 60, for students who, having been signed up for or previously passed the Oxford 1st M.B. or the Cambridge 2nd M.B., have entered the School during the current year. Subjects—Anatomy and Physiology. The Examination for these Scholarships will be held in October.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes are also open to students:—The William Brown 1st Exhibition; the William Brown 2nd Exhibition; the Brackenbury Prize in Medicine; the J. E. L. Bruce Prize in Surgery; the Pollock Prize in Physiology; the 18s. the Johnson Prize in Anatomy; value 10s. 10s.; the Treasurer's Prize, value 10s. 10s.; the General Practitioner's Prize for the first, second, and third year students; of 10s. 10s.; the Brodie Prize in Surgery; the Adams Prize in Medicine; the Thompson Medal; and Sir Charles Clarke's Prize.

All Hospital Appointments, including the two House Physicianships and two House Surgeonships, are awarded as the result of competition, and are open to the students without additional expense of any kind.

Certificates and Dressings, and all the minor appointments are given without extra fee. Several paid appointments, including that of Obituary Assistant, with a salary of 100, and board and lodging, are awarded yearly upon the recommendation of the Medical School Committee.

The new Physiological Laboratories and Class Rooms are now open. Prospectuses and fuller details may be obtained by application to

**THOMAS WHITFAM, M.B., Dean.**

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on MONDAY, October 3rd, 1887. Students can reside in the College within the Hospital walls, subject to the College Regulations. The Hospital comprises a service of 750 beds for outpatients and inpatients at Swanley.—For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A Handbook forwarded on application.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

CLASSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

A Class (open to all Students, whether entered at the Hospital or not) is held from October 1st till July in preparation for the above examination as follows:—

BIOLOGY.—T. W. SHORE, M.D. B.Sc. London, Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy to the Hospital.

PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY.—F. WOMACK, M.B. B.Sc. London, Demonstrator of Natural Philosophy and of Chemistry to the Hospital.

Fee, 12s. 12s.; to Students of the Hospital, 10s. 10s.

This Class is also suitable for Students entering for the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination.

A Special Course is provided for Students entering for the January Examination, and will begin on September 24th. Fee, 10s. 10s.

Single subjects may also be taken—BIOLOGY, 2s. 2s.; CHEMISTRY, 2s. 2s.; PHYSICS, 2s. 2s.

For further particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

A detailed Syllabus of the Classes forwarded on application.

## ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, of the value of 150, each, tenable for one year, will be competed for on SEPTEMBER 24th and Following Days.

One of the value of 150, will be awarded to the best Candidate at this Examination under Twenty Years of age, if of sufficient merit. For the other, the Candidates must be under Twenty-five Years of age.

The subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Biology. No Candidate to take more than four subjects.

The JEAFFERSON EXHIBITION (value 50) will be competed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages:—Greek, French, and German.

The Classical Subjects are those of the London University Matriculation Examination of July, 1887.

Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical practice of any Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships and Prizes.

**SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS OBTAINABLE BY STUDENTS AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.**

At Entrance: Entrance Scholarship in Science—Senior .. £130

Junior .. .. . 130

Junior Exhibition .. .. . 20

Preliminary Scientific Exhibition .. .. . 50

Shuter Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica .. .. . 50

At End of First Year: Three Junior Scholarships, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica .. .. . £50, £50, £50

At End of Second Year: Senior Scholarship, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry .. .. . 50

At End of Third and later Years: Kirke's Scholarship (in Clinical Medicine) and Medal .. .. . 30

Brackenbury Scholarships:—

In Medicine .. .. . 30

In Surgery .. .. . 30

Lawrence Scholarship (in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery and Accouchement) .. .. . 42

For particulars, application may be made to the WARDEN of the College, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

## ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

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The WINTER SESSION of 1887-88 will commence on OCTOBER 1, when an Introductory Address will be delivered by R. W. REID, Esq., F.R.C.S., at 3 p.m.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

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## LITERATURE

*English Worthies.* Edited by Andrew Lang.  
—Claverhouse. By Mowbray Morris.  
(Longmans & Co.)

THERE is so much to criticize in this compilation that we feel it somewhat of a grievance to be obliged to justify a preliminary protest against the title, the absurdity of which must surely have by this time struck both the editor and writer. By what possible process of thought or latitude of interpretation a place among "English Worthies" has been found for Graham of Claverhouse it is hard to conceive. Not brutal as Dalrymple was brutal, less illiterate than Rothes, less greedy than Perth or Annandale, sober and decorous in an age of lustful debauchery, Claverhouse was nevertheless in many respects—in his want of sympathy for the middle class, but especially in his complete dissociation from England and English interests—a typical representative of the needy Scotch noblesse. By name, birth, and breeding, he was Scotch; all the known part of his life was spent in Scotland when Scotland was nearly as foreign to England as were France and Spain. Except for a brief moment he was never in England save on Scotch business. Commissioned by James to command his forces in the North after the Revolution, he was the soul of what Scotch resistance there was to the will of England, and he died in a battle won by Scotchmen against English troops. If such considerations constitute his claim to be regarded as an "English worthy" we have no more to say, except that in future series of monographs upon "English Divines" and "English Statesmen" under the same editorship we shall confidently look for the names of Robert Baillie and Gillespie Grumach.

Under whatever title, however, it were certainly well that an accurate and dispassionate account should be written of this remarkable man. For eleven years Claverhouse distinguished himself by unfaltering and disciplined activity in the discharge of his duty as an underling of Lauderdale and James II., that duty being by all means to crush the spirit of the most earnest, if at times the most misguided, of his countrymen. For a year more he aspired, not arrogantly, to repeat the career of his kinsman Mont-

rose. For three months he approved himself, as Macaulay says, a great warrior and politician, and he died the death which for ever ranks a man among heroes—death in victory for a losing cause. It was inevitable that while there remained the slightest trace of the passions among which such a man moved no true conception of him would be formed, or, if put forward, would find acceptance.

We do not question the dispassionate tone of Mr. Morris's work. His view, indeed, is that Claverhouse is a subject for rehabilitation, and he naturally makes the best case for him that he can. But while he has undoubtedly cleared his hero's memory of more than one bad act confidently attributed to him, and has left him indeed, by the side of Macaulay's highly-coloured picture, quite a respectable person, he has not hesitated to apply the proper form of censure where it has been unavoidable.

The lack of exactness and of judgment typified by the title is, however, only too apparent in much of the book. We must, in the first place, earnestly remonstrate with Mr. Morris upon the bad habit of illustrating his statements by *ex cathedra* references to controverted questions of the present day. His assurance, three times repeated, that he is an ardent opponent of Home Rule, has its own interest; but his allusions to the Irish question, besides possibly provoking an antagonistic feeling among those who are otherwise minded, necessarily impart an ephemeral tone to his work, and history should not be ephemeral.

Mr. Morris deals in a preliminary chapter with the years preceding 1677, during which Claverhouse is supposed to have served abroad as a soldier of fortune. This chapter is for the most part unnecessary, as its statements are many of them of questionable accuracy. We scarcely think that Louise de Kéroualle—not a duchess then, by the by—had much to do with the Treaty of Dover; nor do we know the grounds upon which Mr. Morris states that the Cabal in 1670 was "familiar with shameless deeds." To say that the publication of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was the "immediate result" of the Declaration of Indulgence is a somewhat free rendering of the fact that the one happened in 1672 and the other in 1678; and when Mr. Morris states that the Revolution of 1688 was the "most important and lasting result" of the same Declaration, he probably forgets that the Declaration of James, the outrage at Magdalen, and the trial of the seven bishops had come between them. Louis, we are next told, received in his Dutch war "little support from his English allies." We seem to have read somewhere of a battle in Solebay lasting from dawn till dark of a midsummer day, in which 105 English vessels with 22,000 men took part, in which James had three times to leave his shattered and sinking ship, and in which, besides the Earl of Sandwich, eighteen captains and 2,500 men fell on the English side.

Mr. Morris follows up what we suppose is to stand as a "condensed narrative" with another on the state of Scotland. And here, indeed, a reference to Macaulay's typical fourth-form schoolboy becomes imperative. Will it be believed that a writer who

affects to give to the world a clear and detailed summary of Scotch religious history begins by speaking of the Covenant of 1557 as a protest merely against the tyranny of the Pope; that he actually goes on to confuse the Covenant of 1638 with what he calls the "Solemn League and Covenant of Scotland," but which has hitherto been known as the "Solemn League and Covenant of the Three Kingdoms," concluded in 1643; and that he speaks of the former as having been ratified by the English Parliament at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in September, 1643, or, as he says, six months later? When, again, Mr. Morris describes the Scottish nation as weary of the yoke of the Covenant, and still more when he alludes to the character of Lauderdale as affording one of the most curious problems of the time, he affords another instance of the very general misconception regarding the nature of the Presbyterian tyranny, and of the frequent confusion made by only partially informed persons between the Scottish nobility and the Scottish nation. He proceeds to speak of Middleton as "rash enough to measure his strength against Lauderdale," whereas Lauderdale's barely won triumph was the result of over-confident bungling on the one side and lucky accident on the other. He makes an obvious confusion between the Duke of Hamilton of 1678 and the former holder of the title; and he describes the fight on the Pentland Hills without having been there, otherwise he would know that Rullion Green is no more a "ridge" of the Pentlands than the plateau of Saas Fée is a ridge of the Alps. Mr. Morris is not sure whether the king admitted Hamilton to an interview or not when he came up in 1678 to complain of Lauderdale's administration, although the account of the conversation between them on May 25th, from the king's own lips, may be found in a letter to Lauderdale from his agents in London, which has been already printed in a work Mr. Morris professes to have consulted. Finally, Mr. Morris speaks of the invasion of the west by the Highland host—that great historic crime in which, to their eternal shame, the Scotch bishops took an active share—as a "curious incident."

Mr. Morris has evidently looked at the celebrated portrait of Claverhouse with different eyes from ours. He rightly mentions the "delicate, almost feminine beauty"; but he goes on to speak of the general expression of the countenance as "one of almost boyish smoothness and simplicity." He does not notice the concentrated firmness of the chin, the rigid mercilessness of the mouth, the cold, scornful scrutiny of the eye. If ever there were a face in which can be seen high breeding and self-respect it is this; but there dwell in it, too, a ruthlessness and a want of sympathy such as dwell in the portraits of Napoleon. There is something as terrible, though not so revolting, in the calm reference of Claverhouse to his orders, in his cold-blooded avoidance of slaughter or equally cold-blooded cruelty, as there is in the savagery of Dalrymple, the ruffianism of Rothes, or the knavish spite of James Sharp.

Mr. Morris improves when he comes to discuss Claverhouse's actual and authentic doings. He has, we think, completely wiped away the story that his troopers, and by

implication Claverhouse himself, "called one another by the names of devils and damned souls, and mocked in their revels the torments of hell." He rightly transfers this particular charge to Col. Fergusson's hero, the "monstrous Lag." He is, too, as successful in his examination of "those charges of wanton and illegal cruelty which have for close upon two centuries formed the popular—I had almost written historical—conception of the character of Claverhouse." Of the five celebrated cases cited by Macaulay he justifiably relieves Claverhouse's memory of three, among them that of the Wigtown martyrs. The remaining two, the murders of John Brown and Andrew Hishop, he is forced to admit. That Claverhouse shot Brown dead with his own hand is, however, amply disproved, while Mr. Morris, with justice, points out that both by the spirit and the letter of his commission Claverhouse was justified in what he did. The weak point in Mr. Morris's case is his assumption that whenever the name John Brown occurs it must refer to the same person. Of Claverhouse's conduct in the last shameful case, that of Andrew Hishop, he is compelled to end his examination thus: "Like Pilate, he was willing to let the prisoner go; but, like Pilate again, he preferred his own convenience, and the prisoner was put to death." It should be stated that from a letter of Claverhouse which Mr. Morris quotes on p. 92, and which is well worthy of being read, it is clear that his mode of procedure placed him in a very different category from Turner, Westerhall, Grierson of Lag, and the rest of the brutal officers who worked their will upon the "hill folk."

Mr. Morris is at his best in his account of the actual fighting in which Claverhouse was engaged. His narratives of Drumclog and Bothwell Brigg are clear and lively. We are sorry, however, that he should have countenanced, apparently without examination, Creighton's ludicrously improbable story of the discovery of "a huge gallows in the insurgents' camp with a cartload of new ropes at the foot," and should have founded thereupon an apology for the casual slaughter which followed the battle. We commend to his attention the note on this subject in Wodrow, vol. iii. p. 107, ed. 1829.

Passing by his account of intervening matters, upon which there is only too much room for criticism, we fully grant that Mr. Morris has done justice, though no more than justice, to the three months of brilliant activity which ended at Killiecrankie. When, indeed, he quotes a tradition a century old of Claverhouse "chasing Mackay from dawn to sunset of a summer's day over the ruggedest part of the Athole country," he is entering again upon romance; and he scarcely, we think, strikes the correct note in his reference to the Covenanters as being "persuaded by their ministers that it was a sin to take military service, even against the abhorred Dundee, with men whose orthodoxy was, to say the least, not above suspicion."

Mr. Morris may find his conception of the actual frame of mind of the Covenanters clearer if he will refer to a striking passage at the end of 'Old Mortality,' that book so astonishing in its truth—a passage upon which Mr. Ruskin has a note of superb appre-

ciation in 'Fiction, Fair and Foul,' and from which the following is a short extract:—

"The Stuarts have been dethroned, and William and Mary reign in their stead—but nae mair word of the Covenant than if it were a dead letter. They have taen the indulged clergy, and an Erastian General Assembly of the ance pure and triumphant Kirk of Scotland, even into their very arms and bosoms. Our faithful champions o' the testimony agree e'en waur wi' this than wi' the open tyranny and apostasy of the persecuting times; for souls are hardened and deadened, and the mouths of fasting multitudes are crammed with fizenless bran instead of the sweet word in season."

And therefore it was, says Balfour of Burley, that

"I went to the camp of the malignant Claver'se, as the future King of Israel sought the land of the Philistines; I arranged with him a rising, and, but for the villain Evandale, the Erastians ere now had been driven from the west."

Nevertheless the account of Claverhouse's action from day to day during these three months of incessant activity is certainly the most creditable part of the book. The difficulties of his position are well described, though, of course, they had previously been described in similar language by Macaulay; and full justice is done to Claverhouse's undoubted power of command and diplomacy, his keen eye to possibilities his hawklike vigilance and rapidity of flight and blow, and his gift of accomplishing great results with slender means. A little longer, we feel, and the fame of Dundee might have rivalled the fame of Montrose. The book is fitly closed by a clear and really vigorous account of the battle of Killiecrankie, fuller in detail than that of Macaulay, especially as regards Mackay's change of front rendered necessary by the unexpected appearance of Dundee's Highlanders, and giving a slightly different account of his actual death.

We are glad to be able to close this notice with a word of praise. The book leaves the impression that better work may be expected in the future of a writer who, even in this imperfect production, has shown that he possesses diligence, fairness of mind, and decided literary skill. But we must be permitted once more to remind him that these undoubted qualifications will but result again in disappointment to his readers, unless they are accompanied by that accuracy which can come alone from a complete mastery of his subject.

*The Pleasures of Life.* By Sir John Lubbock. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE world, it is often complained, is getting too full. The crowd is so densely packed, and in such constant movement, that personal intercourse between people of similar tastes, who have something to teach to, and something to learn from, each other, is becoming impossible save in rare cases and at distant intervals. As a set-off to the loss involved in this is to be noted the practice, which seems to be gaining ground, whereby men of eminence in various lines—politics, science, or literature—give to the dim common populations, in the form of addresses or essays, the benefit of their experience of life. In the little volume before us, for example, Sir John Lubbock, dropping for the occasion the character of man of science, banker, or politician, or retaining it only in so far as his eminence in any of those

lines ensures a respectful hearing for all he may have to say, comes forward as an observer of life and student of literature, "naturally rather prone to low spirits," in order that he may impart to others, and especially to others similarly troubled, a share of the compensations which he has observed in the one, and the consolations which he has derived from the other. Both heads, indeed, may be almost brought under one. As a scientific observer of life Sir John likes to verify his observations by those which others have recorded, so that life and literature are blended. Even when he is discoursing on duty, or travel, or science, Sir John prefers to express his opinions in the words of others. His book is a very anthology of wise and noble sayings. In the opening of two pages we find quotations from Mr. Ruskin, Sir H. Taylor, St. Bernard, Marcus Aurelius; we go a little further, and see at a glance the names of Michael Angelo, Izaak Walton, Epicurus, Mr. Ruskin again, Jeremy Taylor. Indeed, an index of all the authors quoted would materially enlarge the volume.

Among the other addresses will be found that on 'The Choice of Books,' which, innocent in itself, was the means of opening the floodgates to a wondrous stream of nonsense. In its place, as delivered to the London Working Men's College, it was no doubt useful enough; and its author can hardly have been expected to foresee what a "lead" he was giving to self-advertisement. Perhaps the most interesting bit of his own mind which Sir John gives his readers is in the address on 'Science,' where he ventures to anticipate a time when the study of natural history may "replace the loss of what is, not very happily I think, termed 'sport.'" "Some of us," he continues, "even now—and more, no doubt, will hereafter—satisfy instincts essentially of the same origin by the study of birds, or insects, or even infusoria—of creatures which more than make up by their variety what they want in size." "Game," in fact, will have an even wider connotation than *gibier* in French.

Sir John Lubbock's little book appears at a seasonable time. It is just the book for the holiday-maker to slip into his pocket and read at odd moments. If he will verify the quotations when he comes home he will find himself over and over again brought into the presence of the masterpieces of human thought, and get as much benefit spiritually from them as he will, it is to be hoped, have obtained corporeally from his holiday, and that, too, "without money and without price."

*The Roxburghe Ballads.* Part XVII. Edited by J. W. Ebsworth. (Ballad Society.)

IN part xvi. Mr. Ebsworth presented his readers with a batch of true-love ballads, which, coming after a long series of political broadsides, were decidedly acceptable. The present part contains more of these amatory ditties, together with some ballads of a bacchanalian character and a group of early naval ballads. It is hardly necessary to say that the editor is in the liveliest spirits. In his introduction to the ballads on good-fellows he belittles teetotalers with much vigour, and lauds the "moderate drinker" to the



skies. His boundless admiration for Pepys is pleasantly shown in his introduction to the naval ballads.

The best of the love ballads were given in part xvi., but some quaint pieces have been reserved for the present part. One of the choicest is the dialogue between a man and a maid entitled 'The Northamptonshire Lovers; or, No Wealth can Compare unto True Love.' The wooer, after seven years' courtship, is anxious to bring matters to a crisis:—

But here's my hand, for longer I no further trial here will make,  
But love thee till the day I dye, therefore my Bride I mean to take.  
I have six horses at my Plow, and six more in my Stable stand;  
And here to thee I make a vow, they all shall be at thy command.  
Besides, my grounds, they are well stockt, for thee to walk in, to and fro;  
In truth, my Dear, I do not mock, if thou can'st love me, tell me so.

But the lady is in no hurry to capitulate:—  
For young men's tongues, now in these dayes, they are so tipt with words so fair,  
A maiden's beauty they will praise, till they have caught her in a snare.

Her lover declares that he will drown himself if she continue obdurate, and adds by way of remonstrance:—

Be not a talk to other maids, that they behind your back should say,  
"She was so peevish, and so coy, she cast her first true love away."

But she still doubts his protestations:—

You say you've House, you say you've Land, yet all that does not please my mind,  
Your looks doth shew you dogged are, and will not to a Wife prove kind.

If he at all resembled his woodcut portrait (p. 195) we are not surprised that she hung back, distrusting his "dogged" looks. But his vows of constancy at last overcame the maid's scruples; and, says the ballad,  
What he spoke he did fulfil, so far as I do understand,

They went to Church with friends' goodwill, and straight was married out of hand.

One is tempted to suspect that the ballad-writer (who is careful to add the saving clause "so far as I do understand") had not heard the whole of the affair. The talk about the six horses at the plough and the six horses in the stable may have turned out to be a "tale of a roasted horse," and the well-stocked grounds were perhaps attached to a castle in Spain.

A very delightful piece of doggerel is 'Love's Downfall: Being a sad and true Relation of a young Lady, who fell in love with her Father's Stable-groom; but their loves being discovered, was disappointed by her own Father, who would have matcht her to a Knight; but she, for love of the Groom, fell into Despair, and in conclusion made herself away. Likewise how her Death shortned her Father's Days, and how her faithful Friend, the Groom, ended his own Life with a sharp Weapon: Being a Warning to all Parents not to match their children against their Wills, &c.' There are many copies extant of this ballad, which seems to have enjoyed great popularity. It consists of eight-and-twenty stanzas, and is, indeed, what it claims to be—"a solid song." With what a glow of satisfaction would the late Mr. James Catnach have listened to the recital of such verse as this!—

Her Father kept three Serving-men that waited on him to and fro;  
She lov'd the chiefest amongst them, which was the cause of all her woe.

But yet her Parents nothing knew, though they kept her in private room,  
That e'er her love it was so true, or so set on the Stable-groom.

For on a time a gallant Knight, that was of courage stout and free,  
(In him her Father took delight,) did come in hopes her love to be.

But because he was of mean estate, and the other a Knight [was] of renown,  
She durst not once her mind relate, 'cause fearing of her Father's frown.

He talkt, he walkt, and did propound many questions unto she;

But yet her heart was after found none but the Stable-groom's to be.

The same high standard of doggerel excellence is preserved throughout. Mr. Ebsworth introduces the ballad with some appropriate remarks on the desirability of preserving social distinctions. The sentimental view that love levels all ranks is "pretty philosophy for those who desire to be levelled up"; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and Mr. Ebsworth is emphatically of opinion that we should "leave Jehu to keep in his own rank."

It is agreeable to meet again 'The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington,' and it is pleasant to know that in Mr. Ebsworth's opinion the Islington in which the Bailiff's Daughter dwelt is the merry Islington famed in story, not the obscure Norfolk village. When he is engaged in demolishing the claims of this Norfolk Islington the editor writes in a vein of good-natured ridicule. But the case is altered when he comes to deal with those lettered Scots who, from mistaken notions of patriotism, have sought to ascribe to Francis Semple a ballad that belongs to Tom D'Urfey. All the artillery of his invective is then brought into play, and the reader's interest is excited to a lively pitch.

With few exceptions the ballads of good-fellows advocate the cause of temperance. Only a straitlaced teetotaler could object to the sentiments enunciated by 'The Reformed Drinker' (p. 317):—

A Cup of old Sack is good, to drive the cold Winter away;

'Twill cherish and comfort the blood, most when a man's spirits decay:

But he that doth drink too much, of his Head he will complain,

Then let's have a gentle touch, and never be Drunk again.

Good Claret was made for man, but Man was not made for it;

Let's be merry as we can, so we drink not away our wit:

Good Fellowship is abus'd, and Wine will infect the Brain:

But we'll have it better us'd, and ne'er be Drunk again.

The penitent prodigal's lament 'The Heavy Heart and a Light Purse,' by John Wade (author of 'Wade's Reformation'), conveys a wholesome warning to extravagant and erring spirits; and 'The Good Fellow's Consideration; or, the Bad Husband's Amendment,' by Thomas Lanfiere, "of Watchat Town in Sommersetshire," also contains salutary advice. Both Wade and Lanfiere inveigh against the heartless conduct of hostesses who refuse to allow a good-fellow to run on the score when his purse has been drained. Lanfiere's experience was galling:—

To my hostess one time I did repair, and desired one courtesie,  
To trust me for half a dozen of beer, but she did me deny:

She told me she had made a vow to draw no drink on score;

But I am fully resolved now to keep my money in store.

Wade's hostess in the days of his prosperity would regale him with "Larks, Chickens, and Cony," and, whenever his "head grew adle," would have a caudle ready for him in the morning. But note the woman's inhuman treatment of Wade after his money had been spent:—

I sent my child, thought to prevail, a shilling for to borrow,

Or else to trust me two quarts of ale, lo, thus began my sorrow!

She'd send me none, bid her be gone! thus grief did over-run me:

Full forty pound with her I drown'd, till my kind heart hath undone me.

Among the naval ballads we have two versions of the ballad on the 'Spanish Armada,' "In Eighty-eight, ere I was born"; three ballads on the same subject by the indefatigable Deloney; and a spirited ballad by "T. I." on Queen Elizabeth's visit to the camp at Tilbury. Very curious is the ballad 'Sir Walter Raleigh sailing in the Low-lands. Shewing how the famous Ship called the Sweet Trinity was taken by a false Gally, and how it was again restored by the craft of a little Sea-boy, who sank the Gally.' The sea-boy asks what reward he is to receive if he sinks the false galley; and Raleigh replies:—

"I'll give thee gold, and I'll give thee fee, in the Neather-lands;

And my eldest daughter thy wife shall be, sailing in the Low-lands."

Then the little sea-boy swam to the false galley and bored "fifteen good holes at once" in it with an auger. Having sunk the false galley, he swam back and demanded his reward. But Raleigh will not fulfil his part of the bargain:—

"You shall have gold, and you shall have fee, in the Neather-lands;

But my eldest daughter your wife shall never be, For sailing in the Low-lands."

In one version (a corrupt copy printed at the Pitts' press) the boy is very cruelly treated:—

"I'll not take you up," the master he cried,—

"I'll not take you up," the master replied;

"I will kill you, I will shoot you, I will send you with the tide;

I will sink you in the Low-Lands Low."

The Boy he swam round all by the starboard side; They laid him on the deck, and it's there he soon died:

Then they sewed him up in an old cow's hide, And they threw him over-board to go down with the tide,

And they sunk him in the Low-Lands Low.

Few men were more cordially hated than the great Raleigh—"wily Wat."

There are some good ballads on those famous pirates Capt. Ward and the Dutchman Dansekar, of whom Mr. Ebsworth gives curious biographical notices. The whole volume is full of interest.

*Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race.* By Edward W. Blyden, LL.D., late Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia at the Court of St. James. (W. B. Whittingham & Co.)

PERHAPS the most immediately noteworthy fact about this volume, dealing as it does

with problems of great and varied interest, is that its author is a negro; and no doubt even the more familiar of the questions of which he treats acquire additional interest when considered from a point of view so entirely new to most of us as that of the negro enabled, by education and by practical acquaintance with his race both in America and in Africa, to give expression to their thoughts and opinions.

It would not be difficult to realize, even if the matter were put before us much less clearly and feelingly than Dr. Blyden has put it, the profoundly discouraging environment of the educated or even the thinking negro in the Western world; and it is to the credit of such a man that, having a strong feeling for his race, he can write on the subject with little bitterness. The difficulties of the position seem overwhelming; for even Americans who treat the negro most humanely do not the less consider him as an essentially inferior being, while emancipation has by no means weakened the social barrier. In a chapter on the course of studies to be followed in the college at Liberia the author proposes to exclude all the literature of the last two centuries, because it is distinctly "anti-negro"; every allusion to the race being, he says, of a disparaging character, and assuming their universal inferiority, it is injurious to their self-respect, and especially unfit as a vehicle of education; and yet it is on this pabulum alone that they have hitherto fed. In this connexion he forcibly points out the disadvantage Christianity has had compared with Islam. There is first the incongruity between its spirit and the treatment of the negro race by its professors; then the distorted, or anyhow unsuitable, Western "Aryan" form in which Christianity reached the negro, and the indirectly depressing effect on him of Christian literature and Christian art. When preached by negroes to negroes, away from all such influences and on African soil, where God is not understood to be white and the devil black, the result will be far different. But meanwhile in Islam the convert is at once welcomed and raised to a position of very real, ungrudging equality, to the great increase of self-respect and morality. If, as the author says, Islam suits the negro better, as preaching a more living and direct relation between God and man, that may be the fault of his Christian teachers; but Islam has other advantages over Christianity, such as its numerous negro saints and heroes, which for the negro blend religion with patriotism, giving him a history and a past. Where, however, the author introduces arguments from race he is not quite free from confusion. He asserts first that the negroes and Semites are "cognate" races, and attributes to this assumed fact much of the success of Islam in Africa; and although in one place he accepts, for the sake of argument, the "modern notion that the Egyptians were an alien race," he elsewhere assumes that they were practically negroes, and quotes with approval the claims put forward for the negroes, that they are the authors of all our science and philosophy! Everywhere, indeed, he seems to assume the identity of the terms "negro" and "African"—a view which can only be taken, as regards the north-eastern and northern parts of the

continent, with very considerable qualifications. By the way, it is not because the Englishman is an "Aryan" that he feels a great gulf between himself and the negro. The French are equally "Aryans," but in their army black officers rise to the command of French soldiers.

The admitted decadence of the earliest Mohammedan countries (the Turks, by the way, are not usually classed as "Indo-Europeans") is in striking contrast to the "irrepressible activity, intellectual, commercial, political, religious," of the same faith in Africa. The author describes, and we believe without exaggeration, the remarkable improvement in the converted districts, the increased sobriety and sense of personal dignity, and the far higher moral atmosphere; but it is hardly correct to speak of the propaganda as a "peaceful" movement, for something is done by the Jihad—indeed, he describes a striking case, where recently a pagan sovereign and his family voluntarily preferred death to conversion. Nor, although it would be contrary to the law to enslave a people who believe, is he quite correct in saying that the slave who embraces Islam necessarily becomes free. In fact, though slavery in Mohammedan countries is, by the express laws of the Koran, hedged round by many humane provisions, its abolition and that of the still more infamous slave trade must be credited to Christian, and not to Mohammedan philanthropy.

All that Dr. Blyden writes about the disadvantages with which the negro race has had to contend, especially in America, his suggestions for its future both there and in Africa, and his description of its peculiar gifts and probable destiny, are ingenious as well as thoughtful and dispassionate. So also is his comparison—as far as he compares them—of the black and white races. This comparison, however, sometimes leads him into slight inconsistencies. It is not, he says, a question of inferiority or superiority; and yet elsewhere he expresses his strong conviction that the race should return bodily to Africa on this ground, among others, that independent moral growth and self-reliance cannot come to a people in contact with beings greatly superior to themselves. But this is a small matter; and meanwhile he maintains that the stay of the negro in America has been of peculiar benefit to the dominant race. Their labour has been of vast material advantage, while the discussions to which their presence has given rise have enunciated new and lofty views of human rights.

"And it may be, as Dr. Reeve [a negro clergyman of Philadelphia] contends, that the presence of the negro in the Western world is still necessary to teach other lessons equally important in the direction of Christ-likeness to the hard and conquering Anglo-Saxon; to impress upon him the truth of the essential sociability and solidarity of humanity. We can quite believe that if the day should ever come when this man of love, and suffering, and song, shall leave the United States, after his 260 years of residence, there will be left an insatiable [sic] void."

At all events, we should be sorry to gain-say that

"each race is endowed with peculiar talents, and watchful to the last degree is the great Creator over the individuality, the freedom and

independence of each. In the music of the universe each shall give a different sound, but necessary to the grand symphony. There are several sounds not yet brought out, and the feeblest of all is that hitherto produced by the Negro; but only he can furnish it. And when he does furnish it in its fulness and perfection, it will be welcomed with delight by the world. When the African shall come forward with his peculiar gifts, he will fill a place never before occupied. But he must have a fair opportunity for his development. Misunderstood and often misrepresented, even by his best friends, and persecuted and maligned by his enemies, he is, nevertheless, coming forward, gradually rising under the influence of agencies seen and unseen."

Among other interesting questions raised in this work is the part which the United States are likely to take in promoting the emigration on a great scale of their black citizens into Liberia and the neighbouring regions, and the amount of control they are likely in consequence to desire to exercise over them and their country in the future.

There is an occasional repetition of ideas in the volume, due to its chapters consisting for the most part of articles (among them some reprints from *Fraser*) and addresses on kindred subjects; but the amount of this is small.

*A Concise History of England and the English People.* By the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox. (Hughes.)

WHETHER there are any very cogent reasons for the appearance of the volume now before us may, perhaps, be doubted. There is little that is new either in the facts related or in the method of relating them. In originality Sir G. W. Cox can hardly compete with Mr. Powell, much less with Mr. Green, while in accuracy and completeness he is surpassed by Mr. Bright. His omissions are sometimes remarkable, and go far to impair the value of his work.

The book is a compact little volume of about five hundred pages, not too closely printed, with an index and a number of blank pages at the end, intended, we presume, for the student to make notes on. The author's "main purpose," as he informs us in his preface, "has been to make as prominent as possible the personal career of the chief actors in the several parts of the great drama." Now and then his sketches are fairly successful, as, for instance, that of Alfred the Great, but generally speaking they are by no means vivid or penetrating. With many of his subjects, Dunstan for example, he has not sufficient sympathy to do them justice, or even to give anything but a very partial view. We hear of the darker side of Dunstan's character, of his cruelty to Eadwig and his queen; his influence is described as "baneful"; but of Dunstan the statesman, the reformer, the artist, we hear very little indeed. It is most difficult for the youthful student, or even for the older reader, to find his way in the labyrinth of early English history before the Norman Conquest, or to spin a connected thread from the tangled skein of apparently interminable and useless conflicts. It cannot be said that this difficult period becomes much more intelligible in Sir G. Cox's hands. No attempt is made to explain the course of the English Conquest, on which Dr. Guest and, in a more popular way, Mr. J. R. Green have thrown much light. Our author



appears to be a firm adherent of the school which maintains the wholesale expulsion of the Britons by the Teutonic invaders. It is, says he (p. 21), "a thorough and systematic conquest mercilessly carried out—a conquest which either destroyed the old inhabitants or drove them westward until they reached the fastnesses of the Welsh hills." From the very small number of Welsh words in the English vocabulary he deduces the result "that the invaders brought their women with them." It is difficult, however, to reconcile this statement with the explanation given of the origin of serfdom on p. 29, according to which the subjugated Britons were the first serfs: "The wholesale slaughter of the inhabitants would only deprive them [the English] of servants whose toil might bring them wealth. The buildings were spared and the people were kept alive, but they were reserved for the doom of slavery. Their children became hereditary bondmen." We cannot help thinking that our author's second thoughts are better than his first.

In some cases Sir G. Cox displays a wholesome scepticism, in others he makes positive assertions which appear to require further proof. He is quite right, for instance, in rejecting the traditional statement that all England was really amalgamated under Egbert. "It is of little use," he says (p. 49), "to speak of Egbert, the King of Wessex, as lord of all the kingdoms of England, and of his successors a hundred years later as doing his work over again." But he should not have ignored so entirely the steps undoubtedly made by Egbert and his successors in the direction of unification. The student who wishes to know how this process was carried on, in what way and to what extent England did become one before the Norman Conquest, will find little assistance from Sir G. Cox's pages. On the other hand, as an instance of assertion without proof may be quoted what he says of the dignity of the Bretwalda (p. 27): "That it had nothing to do with any scheme for keeping up the idea of an Empire of the West, we may be sure; that the dignity was conferred by election, we may very fairly assume." We should be glad to know how Sir G. Cox justifies this assumption. Who were the electors? What vestige of evidence can be produced as to any election of a Bretwalda having taken place? Why were there only eight chosen in a period of some three hundred years?

It is unfortunate that Sir G. Cox makes so little use—practically none at all—of contemporary literature. We cannot help doubting, too, whether the discussion of dubious stories, the statement of traditions only to reject them, is particularly profitable in a work of this character. Thus he relates, for instance, the story of the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day, and the legend of Becket's parentage, in order to show that the former contains probably some substratum of truth, while the latter is an utterly baseless legend. Now that the student ought soon to be taught to weigh his authorities and to criticize their statements we are fully inclined to allow, but whether such a process is suitable for beginners in what may be called the "personal-history" stage appears open to doubt. It is better, we are inclined to think, to begin by relating plainly what there is suffi-

cient ground for believing, and to leave the discussion of obscurities and improbabilities to a later stage. There is another and perhaps a better way, for beginners at least, of awakening "the reader's powers of thought and judgment," and that is to explain the how and the why of history, to analyze the causes of events, and to deduce their results on the destinies of the nation. Reflections of this kind, surely the most profitable mental training for the historical student, are unfortunately conspicuous by their absence from Sir G. Cox's pages. Why Alfred was successful and Ethelred unsuccessful against the Danes; how it was that William could so easily subdue England, and how he managed to retain it; why the House of Commons grew in power; why Edward I. could conquer Wales, but could not conquer Scotland; what results the Hundred Years' War produced in this country; why the Tudors could do what they liked, while the Stuarts could not—all this is what makes historical study instructive and in the highest sense interesting, but it cannot be said to receive sufficient attention in the volume before us.

Sir G. Cox expresses a hope in his preface that his book may "leave the reader fully acquainted with the principles of constitutional history." But for this remark we should have fancied that the author had deliberately left the history of the constitution out of account. We hear now and then of the election of an early English king by the Witan, but not a word about its powers or composition. No light is thrown on the courts of shire and township, on the meaning of thegnhood or the growth of manorial jurisdiction. In the Norman period there are a few lines about Domesday, but there is nothing about the national councils or crown days, the Curia Regis or the Exchequer, nothing about the Justiciar or the Chancellor, nothing about the revenue of the Norman kings. Of Henry II.'s legislation, excepting in ecclesiastical matters—of his reforms in jurisdiction, his assize of arms, &c.—there is not a word. Magna Carta is dismissed in three lines, the Provisions of Oxford in two. Of the steps by which the House of Commons gained control of taxation in the fourteenth century; of the growth of the Council, its composition, and the struggle for the right of nomination; of the great officers of state who governed England during the Middle Ages, nothing is said. The Star Chamber is not mentioned till we come to the reign of Charles I.; the High Commission Court is never alluded to; the Instrument of Government is completely ignored. The changes of 1689 are summed up as follows (p. 415): "A long Declaration of Rights defined the relations of the sovereign and the subject; and this declaration, being thrown into the form of a Bill of Rights, became law." If this sort of thing is enough to make the reader "fully acquainted with the principles of English constitutional history," all we can say is that constitutional history is much easier than is generally supposed. It is clear that Sir G. Cox does not go very far in these matters, and even the short statements which he vouchsafes are not always correct. The whole quarrel between Anselm and Rufus is made (p. 181) to turn on a mere question of money, which is so far from being the whole truth as to convey a very

false idea of the points at issue. "Anselm was told," we read, "that William expected a large sum for promoting him to the see." So far as we know, Anselm was told nothing of the kind; it would have been too flagrant a piece of simony. The money was demanded as a contribution towards William's preparations against his brother Robert. The second quarrel of a similar kind, occasioned by the king's expedition to Wales, is either omitted altogether or confused with the first. During the reign of Richard I. we read (p. 212) as follows: "Everywhere, too, we find the practice growing of summoning a number of knights or citizens for the carrying out of measures of government." What can this mean? The unwary reader will be pretty sure to infer that Richard was in the habit of summoning representative assemblies hardly distinguishable from the House of Commons. Sir G. Cox can hardly have meant this, but it is difficult to know what he did mean. So vague a statement is, at any rate, either worthless or misleading. On p. 221 it is said that representatives of the boroughs were summoned to the Parliament of 1264, "which is called the Parliament of Simon de Montfort." Representatives of the boroughs were summoned not to this, the first of De Montfort's Parliaments, but to the second and more famous one, held in 1265, which is not mentioned at all.

Nor is it in the department of constitutional history alone that these defects occur. Archbishop Theodore is mentioned, but not a word is said about his organization of English dioceses. The Hundred Years' War is attributed solely to Edward's claim on the French crown. This is simply to confuse cause and effect, to falsify history, and to degrade a great struggle between two nations for dominion or supreme influence in Scotland, Flanders, Brittany, and Aquitaine into a mere dynastic dispute. Most beginners are aware that Edward III. had twice renounced his claim before the war began, and did not revive it till several years after the battle of Sluys. Sir G. Cox pays a good deal of attention to battles, but in his account of Poitiers his geography is at fault. The Black Prince in his march from Bordeaux reached Romorantin, whence he retreated in a south-westerly direction towards Poitiers. In the course of this movement he is said by Sir G. Cox (p. 262) to have "reached the Loire, at the village of Chauvigny." But he never got to the Loire at all, either in his advance or retreat, and Chauvigny is not on the Loire, but a long way south of it, on the Vienne. In the sketch of the Wars of the Roses, as well as in that of the Reformation, we look in vain for any attempt to explain the causes of these great events, to induce the student to think for himself about them, or even to impress him with a sufficient idea of their importance. The long and critical reign of Henry VIII. is dismissed in nine pages. Of Elizabeth at the outset of her reign we are told that "no one disputed her title" (p. 339). How about the Pope, and Mary, Queen of Scots, and orthodox Romanists in general? Raleigh and the colony of Virginia are not mentioned in Elizabeth's reign, nor is the capture of Jamaica in Cromwell's time. Sir G. Cox is quite right to insist on the importance of religion in the conflict be-

tween the Stuarts and their Parliaments, but why give three pages to the trial of Charles I. and only three and a half to the whole of Cromwell's rule? This kind of disproportion is of frequent occurrence. But time and space fail us in discussing these details; and enough has, perhaps, been said to show that, though Sir G. Cox's work is not without certain merits—though it is concise, sensible, and in general clear and accurate—it suffers from defects which should hinder it from becoming a dangerous rival for the better class of school histories already in the field.

*Ancient Legends, Mystic Charms, and Superstitions of Ireland, with Sketches of the Irish Past.* By Lady Wilde. 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

THE legends which fill up the greater part of these volumes are told in their current form, and we find among them little trace of the fantastic and original imagination which abounds in the old Celtic romances compiled and published some years since by Prof. P. W. Joyce. Lady Wilde has conscientiously related the stories as they are told by the peasants, and though she possesses quite the bardic gift of telling a story with humour, good faith, and vividness, she has honestly resisted the temptation to improve them. None the less she is alive to their shortcomings, and candidly admits that

"these popular stories are provokingly incomplete.....but Irish tales are in general rather incoherent, more like remembered fragments of ancient stories than a complete, well-organized dramatic composition with lights well placed and a striking catastrophe. The opening is usually attractive, with the exciting formula 'Once upon a time,' from which one always expects so much, and there is sure to be an old woman, weird and witch-like, capable of the most demoniacal actions, and a mysterious man who promises to be the unredeemed evil spirit of the tale; but in the end they turn out childishly harmless, and their evil actions rarely go beyond stealing the neighbours' butter or abducting a pretty girl, which sins mere mortals would be quite equal to, even without the aid of the 'gods of the earth' and Kinvarra, the King of the Fairies."

This is a just criticism on the majority of the stories, but there are several brilliant exceptions, among them the delightful legend of Seanchan the bard and the King of the Cats. The King himself is a most impressive Grimalkin, vividly described; and

"when it was told to Seanchan that the King of the Cats was on his way to kill him he was timorous, and besought Guaire and all the nobles to stand by and protect him. And before long a vibrating, impressive, impetuous sound was heard, like a raging tempest of fire in full blaze. And when the cat appeared he seemed to them of the size of a bullock; and this was his appearance—rapacious, panting, jagged-eared, snub-nosed, sharp-toothed, nimble, angry, vindictive, glare-eyed, terrible, sharp-clawed. Such was his similitude."

How Seanchan incurred the fury of this monster, and through whom he escaped his vengeance, must be learnt in the legend, which, with several of its fellows, ought to have a wide popularity in the nursery as well as among the older admirers of fairy stories and legendary lore. Among the comic tales the adventures of Shaun-Mor, the 'Legend of Ballytowtus Castle,' and 'The

Phonka' are the most entertaining; and the eerie legends of the 'Horned Women,' 'The Stolen Bride,' 'The Priest's Soul,' and 'The Lady Witch' should gain a place beside Grimm's 'Fairy Tales' and the somewhat similar stories in Thorpe's 'Northern Mythology.'

It is high time to collect this folk-lore, which has already retired far into the background of the popular imagination, and ran imminent risk of being altogether forgotten; the mystic charms and superstitions are, we should imagine, already mostly things of the past, and many of them, though of undoubted efficacy, present initial difficulties almost as great as those which prevent the catching of birds by putting salt on the tail. Here, for instance, is a certain spell for securing the love of a man. The amorous maiden goes at dead of night with an accomplice to a churchyard, exhumes a newly buried corpse, and takes a strip of the skin from the head to the heel. This is wound around her as a belt with a solemn invocation to the devil for his help. After having worn it a day and a night she watches her opportunity and ties it round the sleeping man whose love she desires, and who, on waking, is bewitched and forced to marry her. The newly buried corpse and its skin have, in fact, a ghastly prominence in these charms, and the hand of a dead man is of singular virtue in many things, chiefly to facilitate robberies and, least appetizing and most frequent, to stir the cream to bring butter in the churn! The newly exhumed hand of an unbaptized infant is also a potent charm. A simple, but not very tempting medicine for epilepsy has for its first ingredient nine pieces of a dead man's skull; and a skull from the churchyard is the chief factor in the solemn and awesome ceremony of clearing from guilt. This ordeal and other less ghastly ancient rites appeal strongly to the imagination, and such ceremonies as midsummer fires and the like must add greatly to the charms and poetry of peasant life. The latter half of the second volume is filled up with sketches from the Irish past, and a lecture by the late Sir William Wilde on the ancient races of Erin. This extraneous matter gives an appearance of book-making to what is a really valuable collection of popular superstitions and stories related with great simplicity, charm, and raciness.

*Shikar Sketches, with Notes on Indian Field-Sports.* By J. Moray Brown, late 79th Cameron Highlanders. Illustrated. (Hurst & Blackett.)

SO great is the love of sport in England that even those who are prevented by circumstances from indulging in it like to read books on the subject. Among the keenest, if not the best sportsmen, are officers of the army, and having a reputation which they highly value, they generally write the most trustworthy and least boastful accounts of sporting adventures. The 79th Cameron Highlanders has not only always been a most distinguished, but also a most sport-loving corps, and Mr. Moray Brown, to judge from the book before us, is quite worthy of his regiment. He certainly had no lack of adventures, and he describes them with considerable simplicity and vigour. We feel,

too, that he is veracious, and more given to the use of the rifle than to that of the long bow. His experiences seem to have begun about twenty, and ended about sixteen years ago; and they are the more interesting in that the large influx of Europeans into India and the opening up of the country by railways have greatly diminished the facility of obtaining good shooting.

The following passage deserves extract not only as a specimen of the writer's style, but also because it accurately depicts the difference between British and Indian field sports:—

"British field sports have the charm, and that no slight one, of being pursued with greater ease and less personal discomfort to their votary, whilst the Indian sportsman must prepare himself for both exposure to sun and storm, to discomforts of all kinds, to constant failures and disappointments, to trials of temper and health, and to wear and tear of constitution. But, on the other hand, his rewards are great, and his exertions are certain to win for him sooner or later some glorious trophies, and introduce him to scenes of jungle life the recollection of which will never be erased from his memory, and which, even when his eyes begin to grow dim, and time to silver his once dark locks, when he gets on a strange horse with less confidence than in former days—in short, to use the words of that grand old Indian hunting-song—'The Mighty Boar'—

When age hath weakened manhood's powers  
And every nerve unbraced,

the remembrance of such scenes must make the pulse beat faster, restore for the moment the worn-out nerve, brighten the eye, re-kindle the fire of youth, and prove, whilst memory lasts, a source of honest pride to him who has had the good fortune to witness and participate in them."

Mr. Moray Brown's experiences were varied, and usually interesting. The most exciting are, of course, those derived from pig-sticking and tiger-shooting. He writes with particular enthusiasm of pig-sticking, and among many others relates the following extraordinary adventure:—

"Well, the hog were soon started, and I 'laid in' to the biggest, a nice young boar. I rode him about half-a-mile, when he got into a fearfully rough bit of ground, covered with scrub, and, having to do all I could to keep my horse on his legs, I lost sight of the animal. However, catching sight of a small pool of water some distance ahead, I rode on, thinking the boar might have gone there for a drink and a wallow. My surmise proved correct, for, on getting up to it, there was my friend, who promptly decamped on seeing me. I soon got up to and closed with him on the side of a steep hill. Here I speared him, but the spear-head sticking between his ribs, I was unable to withdraw it, and it got round behind my back,—the boar all the time digging away at and trying to cut my horse, a dear old favourite called 'Parachute,' who, getting sick of this game, suddenly let fly both heels at the boar, knocking him over, and sending him rolling down the hill, and nearly upsetting me. The boar trotted off with the spear in him, but it soon fell out, and, dismounting, I picked it up and again went at him, when the same sort of scene was enacted, old 'Parachute,' however, this time 'milling' with both fore and hind feet. My stirrup-leather breaking, I had to let go the spear to save tumbling off on to the top of the now infuriated boar, who, however, trotted off with the spear, and, retiring into some thick bushes on the slope of the hill, lay down. The beaters soon after came up and I dismounted, getting a fresh spear, and accompanied by old Manjaree (the Hunt shikari) carrying a spare spear, I crawled in under the bushes on my hands and knees. As I approached the boar he



charged straight on to the spear, nearly knocking me over. I managed, however, to hold him off for a moment, and as we reached, during the *mêlée*, a spot which was slightly more open, I jumped up on to my feet, and Manajee opportunely handing me the spare spear, I drove it with all my might into the boar, who was now getting weak from loss of blood, and had the satisfaction of seeing my gallant foe roll slowly over and expire with a surly grunt of defiance."

Nothing more dangerous can be conceived than tiger-shooting on foot, and many an English officer has paid dearly for his hardihood in encountering a savage, powerful, and cunning animal in this way. The author and a friend, now Col. Hebbert, had on one occasion posted themselves each in a tree near a small, shallow, and tortuous ravine some six feet broad, while a line of natives were beating up towards them, it being believed that two tigers were close by.

"I heard the beat approaching closer and closer, but not a sign of a tiger. At last, catching sight of the beaters, I removed the cartridges from my rifle, and lowering it down to the ground by means of my 'cummerbund,' or waistcloth, alighted down the trunk of the tree, hollering out to Hebbert, 'Where are you?' Not receiving any reply, I picked up my rifle, and was preparing to walk in the direction where I thought he was, when I caught sight of a tiger advancing round a bend of the nullah, and not fifty yards from me. She stopped for an instant, and began staring hard in the direction from whence the beaters were coming. I seized this moment to quietly and rapidly slip back behind the trunk of the tree, whose friendly branches I had lately occupied, and, squeezing myself flat behind the trunk, I, with the least possible motion, slipped in a couple of cartridges, and in great trepidation waited the turn of events. Oh! how my heart beat as I saw the tiger slip into the nullah, and creep stealthily along under the bank straight for me. A flood of thoughts rushed through my brain. What had I best do? I dared not shout, for that would probably have turned her right back among the beaters, some of whom might be mauled. At last when certainly not more than eight or ten yards from me, and if she had continued her course she must have passed within three feet of me, I determined to step out from behind my shelter, and take the opportunity of the surprise my sudden appearance would cause her, to fire both barrels into her. Circumstances, however, prevented my carrying this somewhat risky plan into operation, for, as I was on the point of doing so, I heard 'bang-bang' from Hebbert, accompanied by a surly roaring grunt, and my tiger whipped sharp round, sprang up the bank of the nullah opposite to the one I was standing on, and was bolting past when she caught sight of me, and stopped short, with ears back and that nasty upward curl of the lip which generally denotes no very amiable frame of mind. How my hand shook, and my heart beat, as raising my rifle quickly to my shoulder, I took the best aim at her heart that my excited feelings would allow, and pulled! She was not more than some twenty yards from me, and answered my shot by spinning round and round growling and biting at the wound, and tumbling about in a confused manner. Another shot, however, settled her, and I did just about feel thankful. This tigress measured eight feet, seven and-a-half inches, and was in good condition."

This book winds up with some useful hints for those who may make a sporting trip to India; and in the appendix there is a capital collection of Indian sporting songs.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*The Story of a Kiss*. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)  
*The Government Official*. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

*Garrison Gossip gathered in Blankhampton*.  
By John Strange Winter. 2 vols. (White & Co.)

*Beyond the Seas: being the Surprising Adventures and Ingenious Opinions of Ralph, Lord St. Keyne, told and set forth by his Cousin, Humphrey St. Keyne*. By Oswald Crawford. (Chapman & Hall.)

*Too Curious*. By Edward J. Goodman. (Bentley & Son.)

*In his Grasp*. By Esmé Stuart. (Allen & Co.)

THE author of 'A Horrid Girl' has taken up her parable again to tell of a pretty, and delicate, and pure-minded young woman, Genevra Farquhar by name, whose life romance begins early in her teens, and begins, contrary to all precedent, with a kiss from a perfect Sir Galahad. Needless to say that this inversion of the ordinary course of things is only brought about by accident—at any rate by an accident. The heroine is pitched out of a carriage upon the roadside, and Sir Galahad forgets himself so far as to kiss her on the lips. She is aroused by the action, and, being a fiery young woman in her way, burns with indignation at the affront till nearly the end of the third volume. Nothing, of course, could have been more effectual, and her lover steadily does his best to prove that he is not so bad as Genevra's fancy painted him. Mean time this 'Story of a Kiss'—or, more strictly speaking, of kisses—proceeds daintily enough, for it pursues the fortunes of other estimable people, old and young, whose characters are drawn with a careful hand. Novel-readers who love the company of subtle or violent malefactors must seek them elsewhere. They never so much as show their faces in the placid domain which is peopled by Jenny Farquhar and her friends.

The author of 'The Government Official' is, or was, a surveyor of taxes. If his picture of the inside of a tax office is not greatly exaggerated, reforms are much needed. The book appears opportunely. Though Mr. Goschen's Bill has failed to get sympathy, it must have called attention to the methods of collection and assessment of the income tax, and possibly may have prepared some readers for details which otherwise would have been skipped. The author has quite enough skill as a novelist to enable him to touch such details. He has peopled the Liverpool office with a set of officials who neglect their duty in a most lifelike manner, and he has contrived to mix the public and private affairs of the principal characters so as to produce a story which, though it has not much incident, is yet so well related that it can be read with interest in spite of the unpromising scene of action presented by a tax office. Bankers, stock-brokers, accountants, and other prosaic personages have often found their romancer, but the author of 'The Government Official' is perhaps alone as the novelist of the Queen's taxes.

The lady who writes under the name of John Strange Winter has produced with marvellous rapidity a series of novels supposed to illustrate the social life of British

cavalry officers. Apparently the other branches of the service are beneath her notice; at all events, cavalry is her only topic. The theme is not a bad one if properly handled by an author even superficially versed in the subject. But the writer of 'Garrison Gossip,' we unhesitatingly assert, is not thus qualified for her self-imposed task. She has about as much knowledge of what British cavalry officers say and do as might be possessed by a messenger's daughter. The whole tone of the book is vulgar, and the male actors are simply a set of lay figures. As to the women, they are, if possible, more silly and vulgar than the men. The whole book is, like its predecessors, a libel on British cavalry officers, and is out of place anywhere but in the pages of a penny dreadful.

'Beyond the Seas' is a tale of adventure of the seventeenth century. What with Cavaliers and Roundheads, soldiers of fortune in the Low Countries, Barbary pirates in the Mediterranean, the Spanish dominion in Sicily, the wiles of the Inquisition, and a dash of mysticism and magic, Mr. Oswald Crawford contrives to weave a tale which will fairly pass muster even in these days, when narrative is again beginning to hold its own against analysis. It would be unfair to Mr. Crawford to accuse him of conscious imitation; but it is safe to say that 'Beyond the Seas' would hardly have been exactly what it is if it had not been preceded by 'Treasure Island' and 'John Inglessant.' It has not the masterly and masculine English of the former work, nor the dreamy other-worldliness of the latter. Mr. Crawford hampers himself sadly with an archaic style, and the sententiousness of the worthy Humphrey St. Keyne is at times somewhat tedious. But the narrative of adventure is stirring, and the sea fights on the coast of Sicily are full of life and action. It is a pity, however, that the principal conflict of this maritime warfare should have been made to turn on an impossible physical occurrence. "It was the time," we are told, "of full or nearly full moon, but as she would rise an hour or so after midnight there was no help that way." This is not quite so bad as Mr. Rider Haggard's total eclipse of the sun which lasted for an impossible time, nor as Scott's sunset in the sea on the east coast of Scotland; but we live in an age of science, and even novelists, who, according to Mr. Besant, are the preachers and teachers of the age, might be expected to know that the moon at the full rises at or soon after sunset. On the whole we can recommend 'Beyond the Seas' to those who can read stirring adventure told in an archaic and not particularly attractive style; but we may warn any such readers that they may safely skip Master Humphrey St. Keyne's account of his cousin's metaphysical speculations.

Mr. Goodman's story points the moral of a couplet of Dryden's, which warns mankind against the folly of seeking to know future events. The narrator dreams, or supposes, that he has the power of reading the future, by going through the mere formality of asking himself a question; and the exercise of his gift procures for him a most interesting career. In fact, the moral aforesaid is not pointed by any means in the spirit of the tag on the title-page, for the hero does

not seem to scruple about besting an honest bookmaker by using his supernatural knowledge on the turf; and he only divests himself of the "fatal gift" when it has made him a prosperous man, and secured for him a happy future. That, however, is neither here nor there. The author did not promise in so many words to show that the gift of foreknowledge would be a curse instead of a blessing, and his readers will not have much reason to complain if his figments have the opposite tendency. The story is sufficiently entertaining, and is not ill written. Mr. Goodman is not yet an adept at construction, but his incidents follow each other briskly, and the narrative does not drag.

Esmé Stuart's new volume is a circumstantial account, rather (*longo intervallo*) in the manner of the 'Diary of a Late Physician,' of a terrible case of mesmeric influence. The chatty style of the story assists the illusion, and we feel seriously agitated in sympathy with the efforts of Dr. Winterton to deliver his wife from the mysterious power which makes her at any distance subservient to the commands of an unscrupulous mesmerist. No *résumé* of the story will convey this sympathy, and as the whole has the merit of being very short those who are interested in such subjects should form their own opinion.

*The Parish of Strathblane, and its Inhabitants from Early Times: a Chapter of Lennox History.* By John Guthrie Smith, F.S.A.Scot. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

CERTAIN gifts are essential to the successful performance of such a task as Mr. Guthrie Smith has undertaken: a liking for minute details, precision, some enthusiasm for past days, and, above all, a love for the district the writer calls his own. A stranger cannot meddle with such things. These qualifications and the methodical habits of a good man of business Mr. Guthrie Smith has brought to the task of chronicling the annals of the Blane Valley, a district little known to the outside world, though lying within a few miles of Glasgow. The high road through it leads to nowhere in particular, but if you trace it far enough you may come to "far Loch Ard and Aberfoyle." The parish of Strathblane at one time was found to be uncomfortably near to the haunts of the Macgregors and other enterprising spirits, active and acquisitive. For the rest, the stream of great events in historic times seems to have flowed past, leaving this picturesque valley much in the condition of a peaceful backwater. "The annals of a quiet neighbourhood" would describe this handsome work; but, of course, Mr. Guthrie Smith sets to proving that in remoter times Strathblane was the scene of deadly struggles in which Romans, Picts, &c., took part. They have left, he thinks, traces in the local names, and many of them also left their bones.

The parish forms part of the territory anciently known as the Levenax, the future earldom of Lenox, including, roughly speaking, Dumbartonshire and part of Stirlingshire. There is no name in Scottish annals that carries with it deeper interest than that of Lenox, a name that recalls deeds in arms as stirring as any that Scottish his-

torians have told of and the minstrels of France have sung. And there are brought back by the name memories of a noble race, haunted, generation after generation, by a ruthless destiny scarcely paralleled in history—a race whose footsteps were dogged by misfortune and violent death.

It is unnecessary, were it possible, to follow Mr. Guthrie Smith in his minute details of family histories. The barony of Mugdock and its owners, the Grahams of that district and of Montrose, are carefully deduced, and the history of the ancient and ruined castle of Mugdock brought down to the period when the late Duke of Montrose arranged with Mr. Guthrie Smith himself for a "very extended lease" of the castle and lands, on consideration of his rebuilding the more modern part of the house—which has been done, and well done.

The line of the Edmonstones of Duntreath is likewise traced in an interesting section of the work, showing that this family on two occasions, as is often seen in Scotch family history, intermarried with the royal Stewarts. The record is brought down to Sir William Edmonstone, the present baronet, the fine old sailor who never left his post on the quarter-deck; or in the House of Commons in the most stormy days of obstruction. Stirlings, Douglasses, Cunninghames, Buchanans, and many more are dealt with like the Edmonstones. The pedigree of Red Rob Buchanan, a local celebrity, whose burly figure is well known at Falkirk Tryst and other fairs, has received as careful treatment as any. The ecclesiastical history and that of the "industries" are brought down to the present time.

This now peaceful neighbourhood seems to have been a hotbed of Jacobite intrigue in the '15 and '45, and many curious details of the forfeitures, imprisonments, and escapes of the Jacobite lairds are recorded. Notably in this connexion figured more than one gentleman of the Craigharnock family, Stirlings. And, if we are not mistaken, it was only on the present laird coming into possession that the debts due to other Stirlings, who had bought the forfeited estate that their kinsman might get back his own, were finally cleared off. It is matter for regret that we have not space for a few specimens of the quaint and interesting narratives connected with these matters.

Mr. Guthrie Smith is evidently an Arthurian by conviction; he has a distinct scheme of "localities" and place-names, including the "Clach Arthur," on which he founds his argument, though we think we have heard the stone called "Clach Achter"; but his views are advanced with a moderation unusual in one of this persuasion.

Naturally we turned to see what a writer so laborious has to say on a subject discussed in these columns some four years ago, one falling quite within the scope of the present volume, namely, the claim advanced for the Laird of Glorat, Sir Charles Stirling, to represent the ancient house of Cadder, involving the headship of the Stirling family, an honour that had been claimed with much bitter persistence on behalf of Stirling of Drumpellier, and the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir. It may be remembered that our reviewer stated (*Athen.* No. 2907) that there seemed, for reasons given at some length, no

legal proof of the claim, which appeared to be based only on assumption. The author of this book expresses himself cautiously: "It is still an open question who represents ancient Cadder."

A notable peculiarity is an appendix, giving the results of a task undertaken in an admirable spirit of research by the author's daughters, namely, the careful deciphering and copying of the inscriptions on every tombstone in the churchyard of Strathblane. Many of these are curious and interesting. Very ample indices, lists of local place-names, and decidedly beautiful illustrations—"The Last of the old Clachan of Carbeth" is artistic and poetic—go far to render this painstaking work a model of what a monograph of this kind should be.

#### PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*A Simplified Grammar of the Serbian Language.* By W. R. Morfill. (Trübner & Co.)—In the short space of seventy pages Mr. Morfill has succeeded in giving a fairly complete outline of Servian accidence, with notices of the phonetic and inflectional peculiarities of the principal dialects (including Croatian), and an extract of some length from Subbotic, with an interlinear translation. The strictly scientific method adopted in the classification of the declensions may be found a little embarrassing by some students, but will be preferred by those who are acquainted with any other Slavonic language or with the outlines of general Aryan philology.

*An Introduction to the Study of Provençal,* by Darcy Butterworth Kitchin (Williams & Norgate), contains a brief account of the history of Provençal literature, an outline of the grammar, and selections in prose and poetry, with grammatical notes and glossary. It is the first handbook of Provençal that has been published in English, and we do not know of any similar book either in French or German so well adapted for the requirements of beginners. Self-teaching students, at all events, will find it profitable to go through Mr. Kitchin's little manual before proceeding to more complete works like Bartsch's invaluable 'Chrestomathie.'

*A Course of Modern Greek; or, the Greek Language of the Present Day.* By D. Zompolides, Ph.D.—Part I. *Elementary Method.* (Williams & Norgate.)—As this work is to consist of four parts, it would be premature to pronounce an opinion upon the whole work from the first instalment. Mr. Zompolides says: "Experience in teaching and the want of suitable grammars have induced me to prepare the following work." But we do not perceive any essential difference between this first part and the modern Greek grammars that have been published in recent times. There has been a large number of these, and those of Corpe and Sophocles in English, Rhangabe and Legrand in French, and Vlachos in German are much on the same plan as this; and even Geldart's, which we noticed a short time ago, does not differ widely from it. Some of these grammars give the grammatical forms more completely, and indeed a few of the omissions in the present book amount almost to defects. Thus Legrand sets down four forms of the future: θέλω γράφει or γράφει, θέλει γράψω or γράφω, θέλω γράψω or γράφω, and θέ να, θα να or θα γράψω or γράφω. Mr. Zompolides gives only two: θα τύψω or θέλω τύψει. The selection of forms is judicious, but he ought not to have omitted θα τύπτω or θέλω τύπτει, as an important distinction in meaning exists between the forms θα τύπτω and θα τύψω, and as it is necessary to know this distinction in order to be able to translate aright some of the subsequent exercises or to engage in the simplest conversation. Mr. Zompolides shows a thorough mastery of all the



forms of modern Greek, an intimate acquaintance with the history of the Greek language throughout all its phases, wide philological reading, and a sound understanding, and altogether the little book deserves great praise for accuracy and method. Mr. Zompolides's knowledge of English admits of improvement. He employs words such as "unperceivably," which are not to be found in an English dictionary, and his sentences occasionally puzzle the reader. Thus the very first sentence of the introduction makes too great a demand on the reader's power of unravelling a mystery, though it is both grammatical and contains an important truth. It runs thus: "The Greek language in its existence and destinies of about three thousand years has served, as a medium of the human intellect, perhaps one of the most powerful, three principles of paramount importance in the spiritual and moral progress of humanity." He has also a tendency to introduce Greek words where the reader ought to be supposed to be ignorant of that language, as when, instead of saying "till the birth of Christ," he says "till the time of the ἐναρξίς of the Λόγος." Once, too, he has dragged in Latin quite needlessly and not advantageously, in dating his preface "Scribebam Londini calendis [sic] Julias anni salvatorii." But these are superficial blemishes. The book is good and useful, and can be strongly recommended.

*Grammaire Albanaise, à l'Usage de ceux qui désirent apprendre cette Langue sans l'Aide d'un Maître.* Par P. W. (Trübner & Co.).—Although few persons require to learn Albanian for colloquial or literary purposes, the language is of considerable importance from a philological point of view, and this volume, being the work of an educated native, has some special merits which make it a welcome addition to the scanty list of books on the subject. We could wish that a fuller account had been given of the dialectal varieties of the language, and that the author had added a short reading lesson with grammatical notes, for which space could easily have been found by omitting the needlessly full conjugation of the compound tenses. The latter deficiency is, however, partly compensated by the large number of colloquial sentences given as examples. The misprints in the Albanian words are so frequent as to excite a suspicion that the proofs have not been corrected by the author.

*A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language.* By Adley H. Cummins. Second Edition, with Reading Book, Glossary, &c. (Trübner & Co.).—The preface to this book contains some curious blunders, but the grammar itself is of considerable value, being founded on original study of the Old Friesian literary monuments. The weakest parts of the work are those relating to comparative philology; Mr. Cummins has taken pains, and has referred to the best authorities, but he frequently makes slips which show that Teutonic phonology in general is not very familiar ground to him. The reading lessons are well selected, and the glossary appears to be accurate. The author has added some specimens of the modern Friesian dialects, and also some extracts from the 'Oera Linda Bök,' the latter merely as a curiosity, as Mr. Cummins is perfectly aware that the work is a modern forgery.

*Handbook of the Origin of Place-names in Wales and Monmouthshire.* By the Rev. Thomas Morgan. (Merthyr Tydfil, the Author.)—To a certain limited extent this little volume deserves commendation. Many of the place-names of Wales can be interpreted correctly by any one who knows the modern vernacular; and of these Mr. Morgan's explanations are satisfactory enough. The more obscure names, including those of rivers, he would have done better to leave untouched, as their etymology is only discoverable by means of extensive study of ancient documents, aided by a thorough knowledge of the results of modern

investigations respecting the early forms of the Celtic languages. Mr. Morgan's manner of etymologizing on obscure place-names is to torture them into modern Welsh by arbitrary alterations of letters. For instance, the river-name *Gyffenni* (whence Abergavenny) is said to be "from *cefn*, a ridge, and *gwy*, water." Now, according to well-known laws, *Gyffenni* is the normal modern form of an Old Celtic *gobannjo*, which appears Latinized in the name of the Roman station *Gobannium*. Apparently the name means "smithy," in which case the *Gyffenni* is one of the few rivers which, contrary to the usual order of things, have derived their names from places on their banks. Mr. Morgan makes the delightfully comical proposal that all places in Wales shall be provided with English names to be used in writing and speaking English, and he has actually taken the trouble to invent a complete set of such names himself. *Bodfordd* (house by the road) is to become *Wayham*; *Rhydyclafdy* (hospital-ford) is to be called *Sickford*; and *Dowlais* (very questionably explained as a compound of *du*, black, and *glas*, blue) is to be Anglicized as *Lividon*! But, after all, this is rather a good book as such books go; much better, at any rate, than the well-known work of Edmunds, to which Mr. Morgan occasionally refers as an authority.

We have received *A Catalogue of Place-names in Teesdale*, by D. Embleton, M.D., which is published, not very appropriately, as part i. of the ninth volume of the *Natural History Transactions of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. Dr. Embleton has evidently taken a great deal of pains, but unfortunately he has neglected to study the elements of etymological science, and the mass of philological information which he has laboriously collected is almost wholly worthless. The only valuable part of the work is the collection of place-names, and that would have been more useful if it had been given in the modest form of an alphabetical list, accompanied merely by the few particulars which the author has been able to gather with regard to the documentary spelling of the names enumerated.

*Kung yü so t'an. Leçons Progressives pour l'Étude du Chinois Parlé et Écrit.* Par A. M. de Bernières. (Peking.)—The annexation of Burma will unquestionably give a great impetus to the study of Chinese among Englishmen. For the first time in our history an imaginary line, and nothing more, separates us from Western China along a frontier of 1,000 miles. Across this line caravans are again beginning to make their way, as formerly, to Bamó and other points on the Irrawady, and before long we shall, without doubt, see increasing streams of merchandise pouring both ways, eastward as well as westward. The Chinese Government has declared its intention to encourage by all the means in its power the development of trade between the two countries. So long as this benevolent intention remains in force trade will flourish, and the turbulent Shan tribes along the frontier will be kept in order. But experience has taught us that the same power at whose command traffic starts into life and banditti disperse can at any moment by a word paralyze trade and let loose highwaymen and marauders on the frontier passes. Our object, then, should be to cement our alliance with China by conducting our affairs on the frontier circumspectly, and it will be only possible to do so when our officials shall be able to communicate freely with the Chinese in their own tongue. This is now so fully recognized that the India Office is offering rewards and promotion to officers who learn enough Chinese to pass a qualifying examination. A demand has thus sprung up for manuals of Chinese, and more especially colloquial Chinese. Unquestionably the best book of the kind is Sir Thomas Wade's 'Tzù erh chi,' a second edition of which is now about to appear. In the

colloquial part of that work the student is led on through a number of conversational exercises "from the near to the far." Nothing can be better than these are, but from their nature they are fragmentary, and are only intended to supply the student with a sufficient colloquial power to enable him to hold converse on connected subjects. The work of M. de Bernières leads him a further step in this direction, and supplies him in each of the first eighty-six exercises with a conversation on some interesting topic connected with the manners and customs of the people; the remaining fourteen exercises consist of extracts from standard Chinese novels and specimens of ordinary correspondence. The work thus supplements the 'Tzù erh chi,' which has served as the model upon which it is arranged. Accompanying each page of text is a list of the new characters employed on it, and on the opposite page are given the readings and the meanings of the new characters, together with a literal translation of the text both in English and French. The student, therefore, is practically independent of dictionaries so far as the work is concerned, and on each right-hand page he finds all that is necessary to make the contents of the left-hand page intelligible to him. The conversations are well chosen, and contain much useful and interesting matter.

*Les Inscriptions Babyloniennes du Wadi Brissa.* Par H. Pognon. (Paris, Vieweg.)—The Wadi Brissa is situated on the eastern slope of Lebanon not far from the village of Hermel, and two days' journey from the Syrian Tripolis. M. Pognon, formerly a student in the École des Hautes Études, and a pupil of Dr. Oppert, was sent by the French Government on a diplomatic mission to the Lebanon in 1883. While there he made good use of his time by exploring the neighbouring country, and was at last so fortunate as to discover the remains of two long inscriptions of Nebuchadnezzar and a bas-relief representing a man and a lion in combat. On making inquiries he found that the inscriptions over the bas-relief had remained intact until quite recently, when an Arab espied them, and thinking that he would find treasure behind the rock, he set to work to bore through it, and so destroyed a large portion of the bas-relief and most of the inscription. There is very little new to be learnt from these fragmentary inscriptions, for they only repeat what the India House inscription tells us; but M. Pognon's analysis of the text and the list of words contained in it will be useful. It is, however, a little surprising to read the open avowal of his belief in the theory of M. Halévy that Accadian is no language at all. The photographs of the Wadi Brissa add materially to the interest of the book.

#### FRENCH LITERATURE.

*Discours et Conférences.* Par Ernest Renan. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)—Very little which this volume contains will be new to those who read French brochures as they appear, and not much to those who read French newspapers; while a good deal of it will be already known even to purely English readers, now that it has been for some years the habit of the Paris correspondent to summarize and sometimes to quote from lectures, academic discourses, and other utterances of interest. It was very desirable, however, that M. Renan should issue it, for the newspaper after its day is little better than an *oubliette*, and nobody who is not rich enough to keep a librarian can ever preserve pamphlets from disappearing, or at any rate from getting into an inextricable mass of ragged and dusty confusion. With one or two exceptions the contents date not further back than the last six or seven years. The chief articles are the author's *discours de réception* (with its postscript in the shape of a letter to a German friend, vindicating himself from the charge of Germanophobia), and three academic answers to MM. Pasteur, Cherbuliez, and De Lesseps, the last of which is still fresh

in the memory, while the Cherbuliez, containing some of M. Renan's best literary criticism, is perhaps the happiest. There is the very curious and interesting report on the "Prix de Vertu," a singularly able discharge of a rather difficult duty, with one or two prize-giving speeches to schoolboys and students, of which the discourse to the Association des Etudiants, scarcely a twelvemonth old, is the chief, and a remarkable piece of work. There are two or three Breton speeches which have not pleased all readers, probably because M. Renan is always very anxious to make himself out a "Breton Bretonnant," while he is in fact French of the French. Another speech on the setting up of a memorial to the anti-Jesuit trio Quinet, Michelet, and Mickiewicz is somewhat less good; but two funeral orations on Guyard and Villemain show the author's lightness and sureness of hand. Then there is the long and rather famous "Qu'est-ce qu'une Nation?" delivered at the Sorbonne six years ago, which was a good deal criticized, and not unjustly, at the time; and about a hundred pages of Orientalism on M. Renan's favourite subject of the connexion of Christianity, Judaism, and Islamism. Such a book, both because of its comparative want of novelty and because of its heterogeneous matter, neither can be nor wants to be reviewed at great length, though few of its author's books would be more useful to any one who was writing a *causerie* on M. Renan. It is naturally much more penetrated with all his merits and defects than a regular treatise on a learned subject, and even than fantasy-pieces like the series from 'Caliban' to the 'Abbesse de Jouarre.' His versatility, his good temper, the touch of malice that in a Frenchman of brains always accompanies and seasons that good temper, his extensive knowledge, his acuteness, and, above all, his admirable command of the language, appear eminently in it—scarcely less eminently also his egotism, his occasional faults of taste, and the strange blind passages and blank walls which, as in so many men of his nation, block and chequer the serene outlook of his understanding.

*Lettres et Billeets Inédits de Voltaire.* Publiés par Georges Bengesco. (Paris, Librairie des Bibliophiles.)—In a little, but very pretty volume M. Georges Bengesco, the well-known bibliographer and recent editor of Voltaire, publishes from originals in the British Museum divers unprinted letters of the inexhaustible patriarch, addressed chiefly to George Keate, and written partly in English. Keate is not now a well-known person, but for three quarters of the last century he was an English versifier and writer of various prose works, of which the most celebrated was an account of the Pelew Islands, often referred to eighty or a hundred years ago. That Voltaire's English was far from despicable was well known already, and these letters show that, though it got a little rusty towards his later days, he never lost it. There is, however, no great material importance about the documents, and M. Bengesco makes us shudder by hinting pretty broadly that the existing collections are not only incomplete, but garbled. He has found important variations in those of which he has been able to compare the originals, and does not doubt that this extends to at any rate a great part of the vast and constantly increasing mass called "Correspondance de Voltaire," so that we shall not only have to add perpetually to our Voltaires—that we were prepared for—but to discard part of them for improved issues. It is well known that Voltaire's revered sovereign expressed his conviction, as an impartial spectator, that "France would never have a navy." It has long been our own conviction that the world will never have an edition definitive of Voltaire himself. What with new letters turning up and old ones wanting revision, with *sottisiers* in this cupboard and note-books in that, there is no end of it. Fortunately few literary men have ever been rich enough to keep so many secretaries.

THE third series of M. Ferdinand Brunetière's *Histoire et Littérature* (Paris, Calmann Lévy) contains, it may be, no single article likely to provoke so much counter-criticism as some earlier utterances of the present chief literary critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. But the twelve papers which it reprints are all interesting—some of them for their subjects, most of them for their execution, all of them for the evidence which they contain of a very decided, if not always a very well-reasoned literary idiosyncrasy. From the standpoint which is more particularly ours, that of purely literary criticism, the most remarkable articles are those on the theatre of Voltaire, on Lamartine, and on Victor Hugo; but we do not think that any such limitation is necessary in order to justify the assignment of a certain inferiority to those essays in which M. Brunetière has attempted criticism of history. In the latter division he is certainly less well equipped than in the former. For instance, he says that English critics must leave off celebrating the Revolution of 1648, "y compris le jugement et l'exécution de Charles Premier," before they have the right to blame the French Revolution. Far be it from us in this place to contest the principle; but what is to be thought of an historical critic who talks of "the Revolution of 1648"? What revolution was there then, even if we throw the old-style months into the year, which handsome proceeding rather upsets M. Brunetière's "y compris"? The revolution was years earlier. But we need not dwell on this: it is quite clear that M. Brunetière is not equally a deacon in the crafts of history and of literature. In the second, though we may differ from his conclusions, we can give no small praise to his methods. In dealing with the theatre of Voltaire his almost superstitious reverence for Racine has made him a little blind to the main, the immortal, the unapproached merit of Voltaire in the classical drama—that is to say, the wonderful cleverness with which he "dodged" its defects. The article on Victor Hugo is especially interesting because it shows, out of a mouth which cannot be suspected, the extraordinary effect which Hugo produces on all but those who are either incapable of appreciating poetry, or prejudiced to such a degree that they shut their eyes and stop their ears. The third essay, that on Lamartine, is, however, the most interesting by far. Here M. Brunetière deliberately declares that "Jocelyn" "n'est pas seulement le plus beau, mais l'unique poème de la langue française." After this some of us, who have for years been jesting at Mr. Matthew Arnold, must hide our diminished heads. For if "Jocelyn" is not only the finest, but the only poem (by which, of course, must be understood poem of great size and scheme) in the French tongue, then Mr. Arnold is certainly justified in his strictures on French poetry.

"LE CAPITAINE MERLE" is one of the best-known names of the desperate religious struggle during the sixteenth century in France to those who have interested themselves at all in that matter. His exploits have been handed down by a contemporary and partner in them, and if he has never rivalled the ferocious celebrity of the Barons D'Aciér and Des Adrets, he remains a considerable figure. Moreover, like other chiefs of the French Reformers, he had the fortune to leave a family who distinguished themselves on the other side, and a Baron de Lagorce (the title to which Merle was promoted) was one of the less fortunate adversaries of Cavalier in the Camiard revolt of a century later. M. le Comte A. de Pontbriant, in a well-printed and well-arranged monograph entitled *Le Capitaine Merle* (Paris, Picard), has collected the most interesting facts about Mathieu de Merle himself and about his descendants, besides supplying a copious appendix of original and mostly new documents, such as letters of Henry IV. and of his great namesakes of Condé and Rohan. The chief drawback of the book is the absence of a running heading or side-note

of dates, which is particularly necessary in such a work, skipping as it does long periods, and giving details of events at a great distance from one another. But it is full of interesting passages, such as, for instance, the account of the capture of the Castle of Salavas by the Huguenot Chalanqui and a few conspirators (quite in the Douglas manner, and not without an instance on the defenders' side of the heroism which was shown on all sides in these wars) at the beginning of the second great batch of religious wars in the reign of Louis XIII.

*Jeanne d'Arc à Domremy.* Par Siméon Luce. (Hachette & Co.)—A second edition seems to have followed a first pretty rapidly in the case of M. Luce's book on the youth of Joan of Arc, though the books appear to have had different publishers, and the author remarks rather oddly that references which do not occur here may very likely be in the other. However, this does not matter much, if it matters at all. We do not care how many editions in how many different forms we have of work at once so conscientious and so interesting as M. Luce's. The learned editor of Froissart has very few living equals in this combination. Others may be as careful as he is to take nothing at second hand and to trace all their facts up to charter or chronicle, to register or tombstone; but this care is too often found conjoined either with mere dullness, or with a pedantry and want of perspective which, if not quite so tedious, is as offensive as dullness. M. Luce is exact without being a Dryadust, learned without being a Trissotin, and enthusiastic without being a picturesque historian. The special bent of his present volume is to elucidate more clearly than has yet been done the sources of that religious fervour which, acting first on the Maid and then on her followers, swept the English out of France in a way which would otherwise be incomprehensible, considering (a fact which is often forgotten) that the superiority of the invaders in mere fighting was visible to the very last, even at Formigny itself. In order to do this he brings out the curious episode in the long fight between St. Francis and St. Dominic which concerns this affair, the enthusiasm excited by the successful defence of Mont St. Michel, and many other contributory matters, discussing each at length, but not lengthily.

#### LAW BOOKS.

*Solicitor's Reports to Next-of-Kin and Residuary Legatees as to the Administrators' and Executors' Management, Realization, &c.* By Fred. Wood. (Cox.)—Mr. Wood considers that "beneficiaries," i.e., persons entitled for their own benefit as distinguished from executors and administrators, under a will or an intestacy, ought to have more information than they generally get, not only as to their abstract rights, but as to the various dealings with the property before it comes to them. In the hope that this view may meet with general acceptance he has applied himself to the compilation of a *corpus* of forms adapted to various exigencies and to different stages, and taking the shape of "reports," in other words, business letters, containing full details of accounts and transactions, to be addressed to beneficiaries by solicitors who are acting for executors or administrators. The plan of the book is well carried out, and young beginners will, no doubt, find it useful as an aid to their efforts at composition; but old solicitors, it may be presumed, have a pretty good idea how to write letters of this description and what to put into them. Whether the author is right in supposing that people do not usually get enough information it is hard to say, but he is quite alive to the danger of their getting too much. A too well-informed beneficiary may, perhaps in ignorance, think the legal expenses excessive, and raise objections thereto at the final distribution, but "the avoidance of this objectionable step, of course, rests entirely, as an invariable rule, in



the solicitor's own hands"; whether such "avoidance" is to be effected by not making excessive charges, or by not giving excessive information, we are not informed. The author tells his readers that he has carried his ideas into effect in several instances, and found them to work advantageously "to all parties concerned." We do not presume to doubt it; kind-hearted beneficiaries especially must rejoice in the thought that the course recommended will "open up new work for solicitors" and "prove a very lucrative source of professional emolument."

*The Practice of Interpleader by Sheriffs and High Bailiffs, with Acts, Rules, and Forms.* By Daniel Warde. (Cox.)—A useful and well-arranged summary of a small subject, if the reader can get over the objection that there is not a single word in the book to tell him what "interpleader" is. The body of the work consists of twenty-five pages, but to these is added an appendix containing a good collection of forms, together with the portions of statutes, &c., which now regulate interpleader by sheriffs. Occasionally the author forgets to give authority for his statements, e.g., when he tells us that the term "claimant" in Order LVII. includes the executive creditor. We suspect that it does include him, for otherwise the expression "both claimants" in rule 8 would be illogical; on the other hand, the use of the word "claim" in rule 1 (b) suggests an opposite conclusion. This ambiguity is only a fresh instance of the wretched way in which official drafting is done. Another statement made without adducing any authority is that relating to "the officer's costs" at p. 6. We have examined a good many of the cases cited, and have generally found them to be correctly described; but it should have been mentioned that *Scarlett v. Hanson* (p. 8) was an express decision on the Common Law Procedure Act, 1860, s. 13, which is now repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1883. The case as cited was certainly later than the repealing Act, but the decision was that of an Appeal Court affirming a judgment given before that Act was passed.

*The Philosophy of Law: an Exposition of the Fundamental Principles of Jurisprudence as the Science of Right.* By Immanuel Kant. Translated from the German by W. Hastie, B.D. (Edinburgh, Clark.)—Though portions of Kant's 'Philosophy of Law' have been already translated, Mr. Hastie has rendered a real service to students by giving us a complete English edition of this work. It is, after the three *Kritiken*, the most important of all Kant's writings, and the present translation appears to be accurate and as readable as can be reasonably expected. That Mr. Hastie is thoroughly competent to deal with the subject is shown by the excellent introduction, with the bibliographical notes, which he has printed as a preface, and which abounds with judicious criticism. While he has a decided enthusiasm for his author he yet recognizes that in this particular department the tendency to "return to Kant" may prove less fruitful than it has already done in other subjects. There is a mere formalism and unreality in Kant's treatment which is almost repulsive in the discussion of family life, and though he has undoubtedly done much to set the problems, he has given comparatively little help for their solution.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

If English readers do not soon know more about Italy than their own country, it will not be the fault of the ladies and gentlemen, more particularly the former, who visit the peninsula. However, it would appear that they supply a demand. Editors of magazines are generally credited with knowing what their readers will like, and it is certain that those purveyors of light reading seldom allow a month to pass without producing among them at least one article on 'The Early School of Scapigliato,' 'Subsoil Drainage in the Basilicata,' 'Italian

Wetnurses,' or other matters of æsthetic, scientific, or domestic interest. The book before us, *Italian Sketches*, by Janet Ross (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.), is almost wholly made up of magazine articles; and being the work of a lady who has lived eighteen years in the country, has been in parts of it which are little visited, and possesses an hereditary talent for description, it takes a very good place among books of the class. The author knows the history of the country about which she writes—at all events, so far as is necessary to illustrate her various topics; she knows Virgil enough to compare the Tuscan agriculture of to-day with the maxims of the 'Georgics,' and she finds little change in the two thousand years that have passed since the 'Georgics' were written; she is even ready among the asphodels of Magna Græcia with a Homeric quotation correctly spelt and accented. She has gone near to discovering the Saracen settlement which some people are fain to think must still exist somewhere in the heel of the boot. There is really a place where

"the people are pure Arabs in look and gesture, the shrill intonation of the voice is Arab; so are the splendid eyes and brilliant teeth. Their passion for bright colours in their dresses, and for daubing red, yellow, blue, and green paint on the outside of their miserable huts, is quite Eastern. They talk an impossible *patois*, which even the people round find it difficult to understand."

Do they worship Mahound? If this can only be demonstrated, the long-looked-for discovery will have been made. Meanwhile we may be content with the peasants near Lecce, who "still speak a kind of bastard Greek," and say "Na me cheri paicheddamu" for "that my little soul may rejoice." The chapter of most general interest is perhaps that on the 'Popular Songs of Tuscany.' The airs are given of many of these songs, new and old; and as one listens to them it is clear whence came the germs of the style which had its full development in the Italian comic opera of the end of the last century and the first half of this. 'The Valley of the Arno' is a pleasant bit of description and history blended; but we should have thought that everybody who cared to do so knew by this time all that is to be known about Sir John Hawkwood. That worthy *condottiere* is getting perhaps just a little of a bore. 'San Gimignano delle Belle Torre' (sic) is an account of a place probably better known by name than by sight even to tourists in Italy. It actually possesses a theatre, where the "municipal box" can be taken for four shillings. As we have testified to the general accuracy of Mrs. Ross's history, we may remark that G. Villani did not write "nearly a century" after Dante.

AFTER a long introduction—which might be appropriately read as the closing instead of opening chapter of Mr. Smeaton's *Loyal Karens of Burma* (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.), for it illustrates the quite recent and it may be the present situation of the people described in the remaining eleven chapters—the author refers to the many theories that have been put forward on the birthplace of a nation whose distinctions of "white" and "red" alone involve a twofold history. It is tolerably well understood by those who have taken any pains to study the question that there are three great tribes of Karens—the Chghaws or Sgaws of the Pegu Yoma Hills and Shwegyen and Promé districts; the Pghos or Pwos, spread along the seaboard from Cape Negrais to Mergui; and the Bghais, calling themselves Pye-ya, occupying part of the Toongoo hill tracts, north of the Pghos of the Martaban Gulf. These are subdivided again into lesser denominations, of which the Pa-ku among the Sgaws, and the Red Karens among the Bghais, seem to have acquired a special importance. In a general sense they were noted by Father Nerini about A.D. 1740 as a wild population, living apart from the surrounding tribes; and their comparative isolation and separate religion were testified by Father Sanger-

mano in 1785. Moreover, Capt. Forbes in his account of 'British Burma and its People' (Murray, 1878) bears evidence to the accuracy of the latter's description, as applied to the condition of the Karens of his own day. Now that more is known of this people in detail, the characteristics of each particular class have become as evident as their respective geographical resorts; but marked as these are in some instances, Mr. Smeaton affirms that "the power and willingness to combine as a nation for a common end is a characteristic which stands out in the Karens most prominently, and is the main ground of hope for the stability of their national existence." Independently of chapters on their origin, language, customs, folk-lore, national characteristics, historical traditions and religion—which, though traversing for the most part already trodden ground, are lucidly and intelligently written, and find a certain flavour of originality in earnestness—there is a final chapter on their treatment by the British Government, which is worthy of attention. It is an appeal for a partial self-rule such as has never, perhaps, been tried with any section of Her Majesty's Indian subjects—a scheme which owes its origin to an enlightened Karen, himself clearly a Christian, but "speaking as a representative of thousands of his clansmen, both Christians and heathen," from whose lips Mr. Smeaton has taken down the significant data he has moulded into form. Space will not admit of its exposition or discussion, nor is the subject one that could fitly be argued in these columns. At the same time it may be said that a ring of common sense is more or less evident in the enthusiasm of the Bengal civilian who advocates the application to his *protégés* of exceptional legislation. The introduction to Mr. Smeaton's volume illustrates the loyalty and good feeling to British rule of the Karens during the late war and disturbances; and most of the incidents related are supplied by the missionaries, who number among their Christian flocks so many representatives of this interesting people.

MESSES. MACNIVEN & WALLACE, of Edinburgh, send us *Alexander Wood, M.D.: a Sketch of his Life and Work*, by the Rev. Thomas Brown, F.R.S.E. Dr. Wood had a passion for doing good which dominated all his actions. He was a physician in large practice, but he could not help throwing himself into all the public questions of the day, and spending much time on them. He belonged to a church which is generally believed to be narrow; but his intense earnestness in the cause of humanity led him to associate himself with schemes that were catholic and non-sectarian, and to oppose bigotry and all its ways. He was also essentially combative. He liked to fight for his own opinions, and he did this sometimes in strong language, though he was in private one of the gentlest and kindest of men. The record of a life, a great part of which was spent in warfare with bigotry, old prejudices, and public indolence and apathy, might have been highly beneficial to the world, if set down with impartiality, even though nearly all the activity was confined to Edinburgh; yet the writer of the book has not attempted anything of this nature. He mentions the efforts which Dr. Wood made to carry out a non-sectarian system of relieving the poor, and describes what he did for sanitary reform; but he gives no idea of the difficulties which he had to encounter, and of the way in which he encountered them. And there are some phases of his life of which his biographer takes no note, such as the efforts he made at the time of the passing of the Scotch Education Act to establish a non-sectarian system of education. What the writer has done is merely to sketch the principal events in the life of Dr. Wood as nearly as possible in Dr. Wood's own words, rather in the way of commendation and exposition of what he did than as an exhibition of how he did it. It is an obituary notice expanded into a small volume,

with testimonials from distinguished persons to his character and ability. As such the sketch is well executed and interesting, and in it the reader will find a brief account of Dr. Wood's fight against homœopathy, his struggles in behalf of the College of Physicians, and his labours in connexion with day schools and Sunday schools. A short chapter is devoted to his great discovery in medicine, "the hypodermic method of administering drugs, whereby medicines are introduced in solution under the skin, and so pass directly into the circulation."

SOME — we are not told which — of the twenty-nine articles in *Half a Century; or, Changes in Men and Manners*, by Alexander Innes Shand (Blackwood & Sons), were written originally for the *Saturday Review*. Then, like the walrus, Mr. Shand would seem to have thought that the time had come to talk of many things. So he wrote some additional chapters, and produced a Jubilee volume. It is perhaps a day late for the fair; perhaps, too, we may reasonably wonder how one who, according to the Law List, was called to the Scottish bar so recently as 1864, can have any very vivid recollections of the year 1837. At least he has read up his subjects; every page bears ample tokens of much reading. Thus for statistics he has gone to Mr. Giffen, to "Sir Edward du Cane" for a sketch of our criminal system; whilst in describing the dwellings of the poor in the manufacturing cities of fifty years ago he has followed Mr. Spencer Walpole, and "drawn from his facts on the veracious fictions of Disraeli, Kingsley, and Mrs. Gaskell." Novelists, indeed, are his favourite authorities. In the chapter on 'The Old and the New Clergymen' we have Parson Adams, the Devonshire parsons of the 'Maid of Sker,' the "family chaplain in 'Dorothy Forster,' who had already found his prototype in Sampson of 'The Virginians,' the "chaplain of the fleet" (sic), Bishop Tusher, Mr. Irwine, Mr. Gilfil, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lingen, Dr. Opimian, and a whole host of more clergy from Lord Lytton, Mrs. Oliphant, and especially Anthony Trollope, whose 'Last Chronicles of Basset' is a work due to the printer's devil. When Dover recalls 'Jack Brag,' and Tunbridge Wells 'The Virginians' (this is under "Watering-Places"), we may fairly inquire why Bournemouth did not suggest 'The Seamy Side,' and Weymouth 'The Trumpet Major.' But such omissions are rare. As a rule, one may safely predict that Mr. Poyser will be the typical farmer, Jos Sedley the Anglo-Indian, of the past. Still, not the greatest industry will enable one man to write on everything; and in the chapters on farming there are here and there statements that are either absolutely incorrect or true to only a limited extent. It is said, for instance, that rents had been showing a tendency to fall at the time when the farmer of the old school was brought into competition with the spirited and progressive agriculturist of the new style. Then the latter "backs up his engines with a host of temporary hands" (p. 161); yet "the British demand for Irish harvesters has declined since the introduction of agricultural machinery" (p. 285). "Hodge" is surely the nickname of the labourer, not of the farmer; and on how many farms is it true that "for one man sent away there are half a dozen waiting to fill his place, and when all are strangers, and often eye-servants, one hand is almost as good as another?" On this use of "hand" Mr. Shand might consult Dr. Jessopp; whilst any almanac will correct his idea that a summer bank holiday ever falls in the middle of the week. He seems much more at home in Ireland than in rural England. His two chapters on that "distressful country" are worth all the rest put together; his citation of Carleton and Lever is really, in this case, felicitous. English politicians might well do worse than go through a course of Irish novelists, from them to learn whether Ireland has advanced or gone backwards since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The remaining chapters, on locomotion, foreign

travel, navigation, journalism, sport, colonization, &c., may convey some curious and varied information, written in fluent, readable English, to all not directly interested in those subjects. But was the book quite worth publishing? "Quæta non movere" holds good even of dormant articles.

In *The Art of Golf* (Edinburgh, Douglas) Sir W. Simpson has produced a decidedly amusing as well as a practical handbook. A great deal of human nature, at least of Scotch human nature, is displayed on the green, and the author has a hearty appreciation of it. His remarks on the absurd attachment of many players to tricks of style which really injure their play, and the still more absurd belief they evince in the supreme excellence of very bad clubs, are characterized by genuine sense of humour. The book improves as it goes on, for at the beginning there is a certain straining after smart sayings, which nearly disappears as the author gets into his subject. The illustrations from instantaneous photographs are interesting. Plates vii. and viii. are particularly good examples of "driving," but it is not well to pay too much attention to such aids. When a player has played for some time he acquires a style of his own—good, bad, or indifferent—and his movements become pretty nearly instinctive; and if he begins reasoning and imitating professionals or "scratch players," he probably only does himself harm instead of good. Sir W. Simpson fully understands this, and warns his readers against the attempt to reason overmuch. "If we are driving well, do not let us trouble ourselves unduly about how it is done," is a maxim every young golfer should lay to heart. The chapter on "approaching," the most difficult part of the game, in which the hole is usually won or lost, is particularly excellent. The photographs of "running it with an iron" may afford useful hints to those who find it hard to get on the putting green in a satisfactory fashion. The chapter on "putting" is full of common sense, and contrasts pleasantly with the nonsense usually talked on the subject; for though golfers romance about the whole of their game, there is no part where undiluted fable prevails so extensively as when they speak of their putting.

It was really quite unnecessary for Miss Yonge to introduce the reissue of *Scenes and Characters* (Macmillan & Co.) with an apology. Not only is it always interesting to see the first beginnings of authors who have afterwards achieved fame, but in the present case the work itself has considerable merits. The name is well chosen, for there is no plot in the story; and, moreover, it indicates a consciousness in the author's mind from the very first of the direction in which her strength lay. Scenes and characters are undoubtedly her forte. She has a great power of observing and "conveying" (as we believe the modern slang has it) both nature and human nature—within certain limits, it must be understood. She would hardly have drawn a Maggie Tulliver or a Lydgate; the wilder storms of passion or "the thoughts that shake mankind" are outside of her province, as indeed they were outside Jane Austen's; but as the chronicler of a certain kind of domestic life, innocent of serious vice, accepting a high standard of conduct, yet not wholly out of touch with the average world, she is quite unrivalled in our generation. And it is odd to see how the germ of most of her later work is latent in this girlish effort. The fondness for a large family, and the faculty of keeping the various members of it clear and distinct from each other in character and conduct, are already there. There is a hint of the military prig, afterwards developed in Philip Morville; there is the youth of slightly cynical exterior, with a kind heart and strong sense of duty underneath, whom we know under other names later on; there are the various types of young-ladyhood (including our special favourite Phyllis, quite the ideal little girl), all true enough, and remarkable as the creations

of an author who, she believes, "was of age" when it was written. There is a curious example of the printer's emendation on p. 163. "Le Roi s'aviserà" is turned into "Le Roi's 'avisera.'" The ingenious creature has seen that a "Monsieur Le Roi" occurs a few pages before, and has evidently assumed that he is here referred to. And on p. 108 is "the glassy slope of the terrace" a misprint for "grassy" or an improved form of "glacis"?

The third and fourth volumes of the *Narrative and Critical History of the United States* (Sampson Low & Co.) are as creditable to Mr. Justin Winsor as the preceding ones. The third has most general interest, as it deals with the settlement of the country, a subject about which many care far more than about the discoveries related in the second volume. We must still postpone a general review till the publication of the first volume, and shall confine this notice to some things in the present volumes which require emendation or alteration. The first thing which strikes us as strange in the third is that, whereas in the table of contents the "Editor's Note" is said to appear at p. v, p. v contains the title only, and we have not found the "Editor's Note" in the copy before us. At p. 2 it is said that "the king gave John Cabot money" on return from his voyage in 1497. Mr. Deane, the writer, might have been more precise, and he should have quoted from the records of the privy purse disbursements of Henry VII., where it is said, under date August 14th, 1497, that ten pounds were given "to hym that found the New Isle." In a foot-note to his narrative of the voyages of Sir John Hawkins, the Rev. Dr. Hale mentions a fact not generally known; it is a reference to tobacco twenty years before Ralph Lane introduced it into England. The passage quoted is as follows:—

"The Floridians, when they travel, have a kind of herbe dried, which with a cane and an earthen cup in the end, with fire, and the dried herbs put together, do sucke thoro the cane the smoke thereof, which smoke satisfieth their hunger, and therewith they live foure or five days without meat or drinke, and this all the Frenchmen vsed for this purpose: and yet they do holde opinion withall that it causeth water and fleame to void from their stomacks."

Dr. Hale remarks that it is curious to find this mention of tobacco in connexion with Florida. Perhaps the tobacco was not what we know by that name, but the Indians substitute, called "Kink-nick," which the Indians of the North-West and the French half-breeds use to this day. So many things are dealt with critically in this volume that we are disappointed to find that the Pocahontas legend has not been treated in that fashion. It is very difficult to be consistent in the spelling of names, and Mr. Winsor is not quite successful in this respect. At p. 105 Raleigh is spelt "Ralegh," on the ground that Sir Walter wrote it so; yet Endecott, a governor of Massachusetts, whose name is spelt as has just been printed in the autograph reproduced at p. 317, invariably appears in these pages, including the index, as "Endicott." At p. 524 the autograph of Tho. Cornwallays, one of the Maryland Council, is reproduced, whilst in the text his name appears as "Cornwallis." At p. 387 the Duke of York is styled "Grand Admiral"; his real title was Lord High Admiral. At p. 398 the "City Hall" of London is mentioned: it ought to have been the Guildhall. Moreover, proclamations are not made there, as is stated in the text, but in front of the Royal Exchange. The most instructive pages in the fourth volume are those which contain the introduction relating to the "Physiography of North America." It is there pointed out by Mr. N. S. Shaler how fortunate it was that the first English settlements were made where chance rather than design caused them to be, and that the settlers had so useful an article of food at their command as Indian corn. Mr. Shaler shows that the climate as well as the soil of North America suited those who left Europe to make their homes there. He omits one considera-



tion, that is, the prevalence of malaria throughout North America. Even in the long-settled parts of the country this malady is still common. Its absence in the Canadian North-West is a great recommendation to that part of the continent. Mr. Shaler notes, what is too generally overlooked, that a part of the country where gold and silver mining is now carried on will be rifled of the precious metals in the course of a hundred years, and that as it is sterile it will then relapse into its primitive desolation. If the years were printed at the head of each page, and if the sources of information at the end of each chapter were given in alphabetical or chronological order, the student of these volumes would have still greater reason for thanking their able and painstaking editor.

Mrs. GIBSON has done well in publishing the two volumes containing her husband's translations of *The Cid Ballads* (Kegan Paul & Co.). His contributions to Mr. Duffield's version of 'Don Quixote' first revealed Mr. Gibson's unusual abilities as a translator. It was unlucky that enthusiasm for Cervantes led him to select for his second essay so poor a production as the 'Journey to Parnassus.' He was more happy in choosing for a third effort the 'Numantia,' though even that does not really rank high among dramas. But in the *Cid* ballads Mr. Gibson worked upon an original worthy of his peculiar talent, and his versions of the ballads are a real acquisition to our literature. They are vastly superior to Lockhart's showy, but essentially unfaithful renderings. Besides the *Cid* ballads several other fine Spanish lays are included in these volumes; so are a translation of a portion of the 'Mirza-Schaffy' of Bodenstedt, and some original verses of Mr. Gibson's; but the value of the book lies in the Spanish part of it. With these translations of the *Cid* ballads, Mr. Ormsby's excellent 'Poem of the Cid,' and Southey's version of the chronicle, the English reader can form an excellent idea of Don Rodrigo de Bivar. The prefatory memoir by Miss A. Smith gives an interesting picture of a man of singular modesty and great amiability.

*Rhymes and Renderings* (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes) shows that there are young men at Cambridge who have the trick of verse, and at least one who knows Arabic and Persian, and no doubt can give his orders therein, like the Dey of Algiers. We are glad to see that among the various authors from Hafiz to Villon whom the modern undergraduate reads, Horace, Catullus, and Martial are not quite forgotten. In Greek his taste seems to run rather to the prettinesses of Anacreon and the anthology than to the tragedians. Surely there are some choruses quite as well worth trying as *μακαρίσθην σε τέτις*. However, the Rhodian swallow-song was a good selection, and the run of the original is well preserved. The only really poor thing is a would-be comic one, called 'Non Possumus.' C. S. C. and the author of 'The Light Green' must evidently wait a little longer for one who will continue their succession.

MR. S. WADDINGTON's little volume of translated sonnets, which he calls *The Sonnets of Europe* (Scott), contains pretty well all the famous sonnets of the Continent, in English rendering. Besides this it contains one which is certainly not famous, for we doubt if before this volume appeared there were a score of people in this country who knew of it. It is a Latin sonnet, in hendecasyllables, written by Hugo Grotius to adorn Farnaby's edition of Seneca, just as certain scholars who are handy at verses write sonnets nowadays for their friends' fly-leaves. If the book had no other "savour of life" in it, the fact of its containing this quaint composition ought to preserve it. But it is a pretty little book, and contains most of the best English renderings of sonnets in existence.

AMONG the other volumes of "The Canterbury Poets" is an anthology of *Early English Poetry* (Scott), edited by Mr. H. Macaulay Fitzgibbon.

It opens appropriately with the thirteenth century song "Summer is y-comen in," and concludes with extracts from Sackville's 'Induction.' The editor has shown discrimination and taste in the selection of his materials; and his introduction is useful. "Moral Gower" and "lamenting Lydgate" are never likely to be popular again on this side of the millennium; but the laurels of William Dunbar and James I. of Scotland have lost nothing of their freshness. Copious extracts from Wyatt and Surrey are given; nor has the editor forgotten those "courtly makers" Lord Vaux and the Earl of Oxford. The voluminous and occasionally inspired George Gascoigne shows to advantage; but why has Mr. Fitzgibbon passed over poor Tom Churchyard? Some years ago the Spenser Society threatened to make a complete collection of Churchyard's multifarious works; but the scheme seems to have been abandoned. We are glad to meet again the ballad of 'The Nut-brown Maid' and that rare old bacchanalian ditty "I cannot eat but little meat." The only fault that we have to find with Mr. Fitzgibbon is that he occasionally allows himself too much freedom in altering and modernizing the text. In the first line of the 'Induction' he reads "The wrathful winter *hast'ning* on apace"; but "*proching* on apace" is the ordinary reading. In Surrey's sonnet on the return of spring some unnecessary textual alterations have been introduced.

MR. WALTER SCOTT publishes so many reprints that it is difficult to keep up with him. He has sent us a volume of essays selected from the writings of Joseph Mazzini. The same publisher has included in "The Canterbury Poets" a pretty little edition, with some good notes, of Herrick's *Hesperides*.—Messrs. Warne have added Mrs. Burnett's clever novel *That Lass o' Louvie's* to their "Crown Library."—To their "Library of Theological Literature" Messrs. Griffith & Farran have added Jeremy Taylor's immortal work *The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living*.

THE edition of *The Works of Edward Fitzgerald* which Mr. Quaritch has sent us is a great disappointment. We expected them to appear along with Fitzgerald's letters and a memoir from the competent pen of Mr. Aldis Wright. Instead of this the two volumes before us are of American manufacture; they are introduced by a very meagre memoir, evidently written by one who knew little of Fitzgerald, followed by some doggerel verses, the calibre of which may be inferred from the last couplet:—

We'll love with love that knows no change  
The Hermit-bard of Little Grange.

An interesting letter on Omar Khayyám's grave, addressed by Mr. W. Simpson to Mr. Quaritch, is the only redeeming thing in this introductory matter. On turning to the works it is a great disappointment to find that the translations of 'La Vida es Sueño' and 'El Magico Prodigioso' are omitted, and likewise those of Sophocles. The reader had a right to expect them.

ST. ANDREWS has followed the example of Edinburgh, and under the title of *Alma Mater's Mirror* (Edinburgh, Constable) published a volume to be sold for the benefit of the Students' Union: a lecture on 'The Admirable Crichton,' by the late Principal Forbes; some pleasant verses by another distinguished Principal, also deceased, Prof. Shairp; some able lines by Mr. R. L. Stevenson; an amusing paper, 'Old St. Leonards Days,' by Mr. Lang; and other contributions.

WE have received from the Bibliographisches Institut at Leipzig the first volume of an excellent edition of the *Sämtliche Werke* of Heine. The size is convenient, and the notes and introductions, from the pen of Dr. E. Elster, are thoroughly good. A list of various readings is added. A biography is promised with the last (sixth) volume.

*The Imperial Indian Peerage and Almanack*, just issued from the Pioneer Press at Allahabad,

is not only a notable outcome of the Jubilee year, but a significant sign of the times in which we live. What would the old Indian official of the first quarter—nay, first half—of the present century have thought of a "county family reference" for the "numerous noblemen and gentlemen.....to be found in every town and Zil'a throughout India" (we quote the preface to the book), when the allusion was to those whose caste habits and prejudices rendered them bugbears to him? But now such a work presents no astonishing features, and the information which it imparts on the hereditary and personal title-holders in 210 British districts is really of value to Anglo-Indians generally, and indispensable to the Indian political agent. In the articles entitled "The Mode of Government at Home in England" and "Introduction to the Peerage" a considerable amount of information is imparted in a style which, if it savours somewhat of the Educational Department, is probably adopted with a view to ready translation. Indeed, the whole work might be popularized by wearing a Bengali or Persian (Urdu) dress. Where so much labour has been expended to so good account it seems invidious to find fault; but as corrections are invited, a suggestion in this direction may be thrown out with regard to Sind. Why is this never fairly treated province not allowed an "authority" for reference? She has a gazetteer as well as Baluchistan and the Panjáb, of a most instructive and comprehensive kind. Perhaps had its pages been consulted it would have been found that the treaties of 1832 and 1838, quoted on p. 34 as the warrant for Mir Ali Murad's original territorial possessions, should have been supplemented by the decision, in 1852, of the commission which reduced his acres to the modest number now recorded.

WE have on our table *The Life of Queen Victoria* (Nelson).—*Illustrated Europe*, Nos. 73 to 76: *From Paris to Milan, via Mount Cenis*, by V. Barbier (Zurich, Orelli & Co.).—*Picturesque Wales*, by G. Turner (Adams & Son).—*Hastings, Lewes, Ely, and the Sussex Marshes*, by C. P. (Bell).—*Papers of the American Historical Association*, Vol. II., Nos. 1 and 2 (Putnam).—*Local Government in Canada*, by J. G. Bourinot (Baltimore, U.S., Murray).—*The A B C London and Suburban Church and Chapel Directory* (Banks).—*The Musical Year-Book of the United States, 1886-7*, by G. H. Wilson (Boston, U.S., the Author).—*Jubilee Service of Song, The Queen's Jubilee*, by Mary Palmer (Wells Gardner).—*A Jubilee Thought*, by J. Crawhall (Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mawson & Co.).—*The Jubilee Dawn in Nizam, Hyderabad, 1887*, by D. A. Taleyarkhan (Bombay, 'Gazette' Steam Press).—*"V. R."*, a Comedy of Errors, by E. Rose (Bristol, Arrowsmith).—*Tiff*, by the Author of 'King Cophetua' (Stevens).—*The Black Coppice*, by Emily M. Lawson (S.P.C.K.).—*Voyages du Canot en Papier le 'Qui-Vive'*, by T. de Wogan (Paris, Hachette).—*L'Unisson*, by G. Duruy (Paris, Hachette). Among New Editions we have Goldsmith, by W. Black (Macmillan).—*The Household of Sir Thomas More*, by the Author of 'Mary Powell' (Roper & Drowley).—*The Phonographic Teacher*, by I. Pitman (Pitman).—*Page's Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography*, revised by C. Lapworth (Blackwood).—*A School Flora for the Use of Botanical Classes*, by W. Marshall Watts (Rivingtons).—*Illustrations of the British Flora*, by W. H. Fitch and W. G. Smith (Reeve).—*An Etymological Manual*, compiled by K. T. Best (Stanford).—*Through Masai Land*, by J. Thomson (Low).—*The Queen at Home* (Hogg).—*Courage*, by R. L. de Havilland (L.L.S.).—*Myself and my Relatives*, by Annie J. Robertson (Low).—*and Love the Debt*, by R. A. King (Smith & Elder). Also the following Pamphlets:—*The Constitutional Crisis* (Ridgway).—*The Resources of Ireland*, by A. J. Mott (Allen & Co.).—*Rule in Ireland, from St. Patrick to Cromwell*, by T. W. Jones (Ventnor, Medley).—*The Coming*

*Reformation of the Twentieth Century*, by Lusur Nature (Simpkin).—*Metretike*, by F. Y. Edgeworth (Temple Company).—*Thor and his Sway*, a Lecture, by the Rev. J. Sephton (Liverpool, Young).—*The Justice of the Atonement*, by A. T. Lyttelton (Rivingtons).—*Christicism*, by a Seatholder (J. E. Wilson).—*Holy of Holies, Confessions of an Anarchist* (Chelmsford, Clarke).—*and The Defence of Insanity in Criminal Cases, an Essay*, by L. F. Everest, LL.D. (Stevens & Sons).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Ellis's (R.) *The Church in the Wilderness*, Sermons at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Lent, 1887, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Spurgeon's (C. H.) *Golden Alphabet of the Praises of Holy Scripture*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Wakeman's (H. O.) *Church and the Puritans, 1570-1660*, 2/6

## Fine Art.

Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, with 60 Illustrations by D. and W. B. Scott, with Introduction, &c., by Rev. A. L. Simpson, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Miller's (L. W.) *Essentials of Perspective*, ob. roy. 8vo. 6/6 cl.

## History and Biography.

Gilman's (A.) *The Saracens from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Bagdad*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Oxford, its Life and Schools, edited by A. M. M. Stedman, assisted by Members of the University, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Phillimore's (C. M.) *The Warrior Medic, Giovanni delle Bande Nere, an Historical Study in Florence*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Prendergast's (J. P.) *Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1690*, 8vo. 5/ cl.

## Geography and Travel.

Baddeley's (M. J. B.) *Thorough Guide Series: Ireland*, Pt. 1, 12mo. 4/ cl.  
Johnston's (W. & A. K.) *Pupil Teacher's Geographical Year-Book, Second Year, New Series*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Johnston's (W. & A. K.) *Statistical Atlas of Commercial Geography*, by E. J. Hastings, 2/6 cl.

## Philology.

Ainger (A. C.) and Wintle's (H. G.) *Elton Latin Grammar, Part I, Abridged*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Lucani *Pharsalia*, edited, with English Notes, by C. E. Haakins, Introduction by W. E. Heitland, 8vo. 14/ cl.

## Science.

Proctor's (R. A.) *Easy Lessons in the Differential Calculus*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Proctor's (R. A.) *First Steps in Geometry*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Black's (Mrs.) *Superior Cookery*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Clausen's (A. M.) *Daisy Days, with Verses by Nesbit and Others*, 4to. 3/6 bds.  
Crommelin's (M.) *Dead Men's Dollars*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Graham's (J. W.) *Neera, a Tale of Ancient Rome*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Green's (E. E.) *Dulcie's Little Brother*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Greville's (Lady V.) *Keith's Wife*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
Keane's (J. F.) *Mere Shakings*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Mack's (L. and R. E.) *Christmas Tree Fairy*, 4to. 2/6 bds.  
Mack's (R. E.) *Queen of the Meadow*, illus. roy. 8vo. 5/ bds.  
Margett's (A. G.) *In the Land of Nod*, illus. 4to. 2/6 cl.  
Pictures and Songs for Little Children, roy. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Præd's (Mrs. C.) *Bond of Wedlock*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Smith's (C. E.) *Love Never Filleth*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Waite's (M.) *Needlework Diagrams for Cutting Out*, 4to. 2/ cl.  
Yonge's (C. M.) *Chantry House*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Zola's (E.) *Abbé Mouret's Transgression*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Philosophy.

Werner (K.) : *Die Scholastik d. Späteren Mittelalters*, Vol. 4, 15m.

## Philology.

Golther (W.) : *Die Sage v. Tristan u. Isolde*, 3m. 20.

## General Literature.

Heulhard (A.) : *Rabelais Légitime*, 2fr. 50.

## PAN AND THALASSIUS.

## A LYRICAL IDYL.

## THALASSIUS.

## Pan!

## PAN.

O sea-stray, seed of Apollo,  
What word wouldst thou have with me?  
My ways thou wast fain to follow  
Or over the years hailed thee  
Man.

## Now.

If August brood on the valleys,  
If satyrs laugh on the lawns,  
What part in the wildwood alleys  
Hast thou with the fleet-foot fawns—  
Thou?

## See!

Thy feet are a man's—not cloven  
Like these, not light as a boy's:  
The tresses and tendrils inwoven  
That lure us, the lure of them cloy  
Thee.

## Us

The joy of the wild woods never  
Leaves free of the thirst it slakes:  
The wild love throbs in us ever  
That burns in the dense hot brakes  
Thus.

## Life.

Eternal, passionate, aweless,  
Insatiable, mutable, dear,  
Makes all men's law for us lawless:  
We strive not: how should we fear  
Strife?

## We.

The birds and the bright winds know not  
Such joys as are ours in the mild  
Warm woodland; joys such as grow not  
In waste green fields of the wild  
Sea.

## No.

Long since, in the world's wind veering,  
Thy heart was estranged from me:  
Sweet Echo shall yield thee not hearing:  
What have we to do with thee?

## Go.

## THALASSIUS.

## Ay!

Such wrath on thy nostril quivers  
As once in Sicilian heat  
Bade herdsmen quail, and the rivers  
Shrank, leaving a path for thy feet  
Dry?

## Nay.

Low down in the hot soft hollow  
Too snakelike hisses thy spleen:  
"O sea-stray, seed of Apollo!"  
What ill hast thou heard or seen?  
Say.

## Man

Knows well, if he hears beside him  
The snarl of thy wrath at noon,  
What evil may soon betide him,  
Or late, if thou smite not soon,  
Pan.

## Me

The sound of thy flute, that flatters  
The woods as they smile and sigh,  
Charmed fast as it charms thy satyrs,  
Can charm no faster than I  
Thee.

## Fast

Thy music may charm the splendid  
Wide woodland silence to sleep  
With sounds and dreams of thee blended  
And whispers of waters that creep  
Past.

## Here

The spell of thee breathes and passes  
And bids the heart in me pause,  
Hushed soft as the leaves and the grasses  
Are hushed if the storm's foot draws  
Near.

## Yet

The panic that strikes down strangers  
Transgressing thy ways unaware  
Affrights not me nor endangers  
Through dread of thy secret snare  
Set.

## PAN.

## Whence

May man find heart to deride me?  
Who made his face as a star  
To shine as a god's beside me?  
Nay, get thee away from us, far  
Hence.

## THALASSIUS.

## Then

Shall no man's heart, as he raises  
A hymn to thy secret head,  
Wax great with the godhead he praises:  
Thou, God, shalt be like unto dead  
Men.

## PAN.

## Grace

I take not of men's thanksgiving,  
I crave not of lips that live;  
They die, and behold, I am living,  
While they and their dead gods give  
Place.

## THALASSIUS.

## Yea:

Too lightly the words were spoken  
That mourned or mocked at thee dead:  
But whose was the word, the token,  
The song that answered and said  
Nay?

## PAN.

## Whose

But mine, in the midnight hidden,  
Clothed round with the strength of night  
And mysteries of things forbidden  
For all but the one most bright  
Muse?

## THALASSIUS.

## Hers

Or thine, O Pan, was the token  
That gave back empire to thee  
When power in thy hands lay broken  
As reeds that quake if a bee  
Stirs?

## PAN.

## Whom

Have I in my wide woods need of?  
Urania's limitless eyes  
Behold not mine end, though they read of  
A word that shall speak to the skies  
Doom.

## THALASSIUS.

## She

Gave back to thee kingdom and glory,  
And grace that was thine of yore,  
And life to thy leaves, late hoary  
As weeds cast up from the hoar  
Sea.

## Song

Can bid faith shine as the morning  
Though light in the world be none:  
Death shrinks if her tongue sound warning,  
Night quails, and beholds the sun  
Strong.

## PAN.

## Night

Bare rule over men for ages  
Whose worship wist not of me  
And gat but sorrows for wages,  
And hardly for tears could see  
Light.

## Call

No more on the starry presence  
Whose light through the long dark swam:  
Hold fast to the green world's pleasure:  
For I that am lord of it am  
All.

## THALASSIUS.

## God.

God Pan, from the glad wood's portal  
The breaths of thy song blow sweet:  
But woods may be walked in of mortal  
Man's thought, where never thy feet  
Trod.

## Thine

All secrets of growth and of birth are,  
All glories of flower and of tree,  
Wheresoever the wonders of earth are;  
The words of the spell of the sea  
Mine.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

## MEIR AARON GOLDSCHMIDT.

ONE of the best known, and certainly one of the most remarkable, of the Scandinavian writers of our time died suddenly, of the breaking of a blood-vessel, at his house in Copenhagen on the 15th inst. Prof. Goldschmidt had been enjoying his usual health, and had just come back from a prolonged visit to the seaside; nothing but a vague indisposition had occurred to alarm his family.

Meir Aaron Goldschmidt begins his autobiography with the words "I am of the tribe of Levi." He was born on the 26th of October, 1819, at Vordingborg, a little market town in the south of Zealand; his father was a well-to-do Jewish merchant whose property gradually left him, so that after a brief university career Goldschmidt was thrown on his own resources. At the age of seventeen he became editor and proprietor of a country paper, the *Næstved*



*Tageblad*. He soon sold this venture, and in 1840 founded what was destined to become, in his hands, one of the most famous of Danish newspapers, *Corsaren* (the *Corsair*). He adopted in this journal a boldly satiric vein, which spared neither friend nor foe, and, though actions for libel hailed about his ears, he never lost his *savoir-faire*. No such departure in journalism had been dreamed of before in the North, and *Corsaren* exercised a veritable tyranny. For instance, after having publicly proclaimed himself the greatest admirer of the philosopher Søren Kierkegaard, one of the most curious and interesting figures in Scandinavian letters, Goldschmidt suddenly and vehemently disapproved of him, and the torture to which the unhappy Kierkegaard was subjected is matter of history. The whole business of the great feud of Goldschmidt *contra mundum* forms one of the most readable pages of Danish literature. In 1846 he grew tired of these Homeric battles, and sold *Corsaren* at a very high price; but with his retreat it had, of course, lost all its importance.

Goldschmidt's literary career, properly speaking, began in 1845, when he published his very interesting and affecting novel 'En Jøde' ('A Jew'), which was translated into several European languages, including English, and which made something like a sensation by its open and enthusiastic defence of the Hebrew element in modern life. In 1846 he took a tour through Europe; in 1847 he published a very popular collection of his 'Smaa Fortællinger' ('Short Stories'), and began to issue a weekly newspaper, *Nord og Syd* (North and South), the purport of which was to support republican institutions under a constitutional monarchy, in opposition to the National Liberal party, then in power. A very strange and powerful novel, 'Hjemløs' ('Homeless'), followed in 1857, and closed the series of Goldschmidt's contributions to *Nord og Syd*. He had amassed a small fortune, and began to take life easily. He travelled a great deal, and indeed for some years scarcely resided in Denmark at all. He published other novels, 'Arvingen' ('The Heir'), 'Ravnen' ('The Raven'), and a very odd book, 'Den Vægelsindeede paa Graahede' ('The Vacillator'). His short stories of Jewish life are the best, and among them most readers will probably select 'Avromche Nattergal' to stand at the head of the list. Goldschmidt produced a play in 1869, 'The Rabbi and the Knight.' Although it was by no means unsuccessful on the boards he was hardly fitted to be a dramatist.

Goldschmidt was a little, prim person, neatly shaven, with small "mutton-chop" whiskers, and dressed always in black. There never lived a man of letters who was more solicitous to disguise his profession in his appearance. He had been a contemporary of the romantic poets with long, wild hair, and had trampled upon their vanity with his satire. He was careful to look as much as possible like a respectable tradesman. To thousands of English people his face must have been vaguely familiar, for his visits to London were incessant, and he knew the town like a Londoner. The present writer had the privilege of seeing him very frequently in 1871 and 1872, when he was engaged on some business in this country which seemed to be mysteriously connected with the Franco-German War and its results to the Jewish community throughout the north of Europe. It appeared at that time that he would rather be thought of as a man of affairs than as a writer. He was a very delightful companion, a rapid talker, full of experience, and none the less charming because of his periodical fits of mystery. He was absorbed, however, in a kind of new religion—a system of theism on a fresh basis of belief—which I cannot pretend to have comprehended. When some years later (in 1877) his autobiography appeared, 'Livs Erindringer og Resultater' ('Memories and Results of Life'), the second volume of this consisted of a statement of his new philosophy. He was

extremely anxious that the scope of these speculations should be presented to the English public, and I have before me some of his letters on this subject. As his correspondent lacked the opportunity to fulfil his wishes at the time, some of Goldschmidt's words, in his own singularly correct English, may be given now, after a lapse of more than ten years:—

"The aim of my essay on Nemesis is to prove, through history and the science of language, that all our ideas, the religious ones especially, have grown up like a plant from the simplest roots, and that the power of life, that has made and makes them grow, is the breath of God (the Egyptian Num). The divine breath, that pervades the Universe and rules all things, was the Egyptian Nemt, the Greek Nemesis. Before finishing my work, I consulted you Dr. Birch, and Dr. Louth at Munich. ....In short, my life is written solely to show the power of Nemesis on that living quality of Existence, that developed me to see and to feel Nemesis, the divine Breath. ....In order to be condemned as heresy or atheism, my theistic notions need only to be laid before the theological world."—Jan. 27th, 1877.

In Denmark, though he leaves behind him no single work of first-rate importance, and though his figure was a singularly isolated one, his death is regarded as a national loss. The elegance of his style was so great that critics of authority, and these not prejudiced by any personal liking for the man, have been found to say that no Danish prose is so graceful as that of Goldschmidt.

EDMUND GOSSE.

#### THE JEW ANTONIO DE VERONA.

At a convocation held May 25th, 1626, the following letter—communicated to me by my friend the Rev. W. D. Macrady, who is now examining for a certain purpose the University Register of Convocation—from Queen Henrietta Maria was read:—

"Celeberrimæ Academiæ Oxoniensi.

"Præsentium latorem Maria-Antonium de Verona his literis non secus, ac famulum nostrum in omni cum primis honestum ac pium, obnixæ vobis commendamus. Si quid apud vos (quo melius res progrediantur sue) nostrâ causâ favoris invenerit, nullam præteribimus occasionem quâ vobis vestraque Academiæ nostra succurrat gratia. Valeat omnes. Datum Londini die 19 Januarii, A. Domini 1625.

HENRIETTA MARIA."

A delegacy was immediately appointed, which met to consider the matter as soon as the convocation was over, with this conclusion:—

"Magna maturaque habita deliberatione de literis serenissimæ dominiæ Reginiæ ad Academiâ missis de Maria-Antonio de Verona, Judæo, iis omnibus visum est ut literæ ab academiâ serenissimæ dominiæ Reginiæ mittantur quibus de eo negotio Majestatis sue satisfiat."—Reg. Convoc. N. ff. 223b-4.

It is strange that there is no further mention of the matter, nor of the reply. But, if we may judge from an entry which will appear in the notes to Prof. Thorold Rogers's forthcoming sixth volume of the 'History of Prices,' where it is stated that King's College, Cambridge, had granted 2*l.* to the Jew Antonio de Verona in 1623/4, we may conclude that the queen asked the Oxford University for a certain sum of money for her protégé. The name of Maria indicates clearly that Antonio de Verona was a converted Jew. What his position was with the queen may, perhaps, be found in the Calendar of State Papers ('Domestic, Charles I., viii. 112, 113), where lists are mentioned of the principal persons brought over from France for the household of Queen Henrietta.

A. NEUBAUER.

#### 'POOLE'S INDEX.'

90, La Salle Street, Chicago, Aug. 10, 1887.

In your issue of July 30th, p. 151, you say: "The publishers of 'Poole's Index to Periodical Literature' propose, we are sorry to say, to destroy the plates at the close of the present year, and of course to raise the price." As the sole owner of the plates and the copyright, I beg to say that the above statement is not correct, and that the plates will not be destroyed. The

first five-year supplement, however, bringing the references down from January, 1882, to January, 1887, is ready for the press, and will appear in December.

W. F. POOLE,  
Librarian, Newberry Library.

#### Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will publish early in the autumn a life of the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet, by his daughter, Mrs. Baxter.

The statement made in some papers that M. Renan's 'History of Israel' has already appeared is premature. We are informed that the clean sheets will not be ready for another month at least, and that M. Renan is at present composing the preface to his forthcoming work, which may be expected not earlier than December next.

A PROPOSAL is made to commence a new series of the Spenser Society reproductions with a reprint of Drayton. To complete the old set one work alone is wanting, Wither's 'Emblems.' The ability of the Society to undertake the formidable reproduction depends upon the manner in which new subscriptions may come in.

MESSRS. CHATTO publish this week 'A Day's Tour; or, Sentimental Travels in Tournay, Arras, Douai, Ypres, and other French and Flemish Towns in Thirty Hours,' by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, with sketches by the author.

THE following volumes of the "Story of the Nations" series will be published during the ensuing autumn:—'The Saracens from the Earliest Times to the Fall of Bagdad,' by Mr. Arthur Gilman; 'Ireland,' by the Hon. Emily Lawless, author of 'Hurriah'; 'The Goths,' by Mr. Henry Bradley; 'The Turks,' by Mr. Stanley Poole; and 'Assyria,' by Madame Ragozia. 'The History of Famous Books and Poems' will be the next volume issued in Mr. Elliot Stock's "Book-Lover's Library." It is written by Mr. Saunders, the librarian of the Astor Library.

THE October volume of "The Canterbury Poets" will be 'Ballades and Rondeaux,' an anthology of examples, by English and American writers, of the old French metrical forms. The volume will comprise specimens of all the old-time forms practised by contemporary poets, and will have a long introductory essay by the editor, Mr. Gleeson White. Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Mr. W. E. Henley are largely represented. The volume is dedicated to Mr. Louis Stevenson. Mr. W. M. Rossetti's 'Life of Keats' will appear as the October volume of "Great Writers." An edition of the 'Prose Writings of Heinrich Heine,' by Mr. Havelock Ellis, will constitute the October volume of "The Camelot Series."

THE paper on the subject of progress which Mr. Gladstone has written for a Boston periodical is addressed as a personal appeal to young Americans.

MESSRS. WARD & DOWNY will shortly publish an historical and descriptive work entitled 'The Irish in Australia.' Its author, Mr. J. F. Hogan, has been connected with the Australian press for several years past, and he has supplemented the results of his own observation and experience with a

number of statements sent to him by the few survivors of the early days of Irish emigration.

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS have in preparation a new edition of their well-known 'Encyclopædia.' It will form ten volumes, the first of which will, it is expected, be ready in the spring of 1888, but the completion of the work will occupy a considerable period. This new edition will be thoroughly revised, and will contain a large amount of new matter.

ANOTHER MS. recently acquired by the Bodleian Library has been found to contain unexpected matter of interest, besides that of Queen Margaret of Scotland. In a book of Hours of the beginning of the fifteenth century (ornamented in a style of somewhat earlier date) a hymn, consisting of twenty-four lines, and a collect, in honour of a martyred bishop Richard, described as having been "palam proditus sed nimis callide," and put to death with five wounds, "post donum Spiritus," "Willelmi presulis fulgente jubare," have been proved by the Rev. W. D. Macray to commemorate Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, who was beheaded by Henry IV. in 1405, on Whit Monday, June 8th, the day of the death of his predecessor St. William in 1154. A full-page miniature representing the decapitation accompanies the text. In the two following lines of the hymn there is probably some allusion to his name:—

Scroben purificat a sorde crimum,  
Et scopam ordinat sanguinem proprium.

He was held in great veneration for sanctity. Miracles were said to be wrought after his death, and pilgrimages were made to the place of his burial until forbidden, as Walsingham tells us, by some of the friends of King Henry IV. The account of his trial and execution, by Clement Maydeston, is printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' and was lately reprinted by Mr. Raine in vol. ii. of his 'Lives of the Archbishops of York' in the Rolls series. Probably this contemporary MS. may be the only one to be found containing this proof of the popular and high esteem in which, for a generation, the prelate's memory was held.

Cassell's *Saturday Journal* is about to be enlarged to twenty-four pages weekly, and illustrated. The first number of the new series will be published on the 28th of September.

THE *South American Journal* announces the death of Mr. W. Hadfield on the 14th inst. at the age of eighty-seven. He founded that paper about 1854, and was long the editor. He had visited Brazil at an early age, and kept up a close connexion with that country and the River Plate. He was the author of several books in relation to them, the first published in 1854.

VERNON LEE'S new book 'Juvenilia' is being translated into French; and an American edition has appeared at Boston.

THE copyright and plant of the *Nottingham Weekly Journal*, which was established in 1710, and the *Nottingham Daily Journal*, first issued in 1864, have been purchased by the proprietors of the *Nottingham Daily Express*, with which the *Journal* has been incorporated.

MESSRS. BAGSTER have taken over the publication of the *Cambridge Examiner*, which they will issue from September next. The character of the magazine and the staff of examiners will remain unaltered.

A NEW novel by Mr. Joseph Hatton, entitled 'The Gay World,' will be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett at the end of next month.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY will be closed for six weeks from the 30th of August.

PRINCIPAL BROWN, of Aberdeen, Edward Irving's assistant in Regent Square, will contribute to the *Expositor* for September and October personal reminiscences of the great preacher, especially in regard to Irving's prophetic views.

A LETTER of Balzac's published the other day by M. Ulbach has led certain journalists to declare that Balzac had inspired Dumas with the idea of 'Monte Cristo,' as Balzac talks in the letter of going to Corsica to search for buried treasure. This notion shows a singular ignorance of his life, for one of the ideas that occur over and over again in his letters is that he could make a fortune out of working the scoriae of the Roman mines in Corsica. He threw away a good deal of money on this project, and it was of the scoriae, not of gold and silver, he was thinking when he wrote the letter the French papers have misunderstood. Curiously enough, Balzac's idea has been, in part at least, realized. The steel for the large and splendid guns the French have recently cast for their navy comes from the scoriae of the Corsican mines.

M. MAURICE TOURNEUX is about to publish the first volume of his 'Bibliographie de la Révolution Française à Paris,' of which a specimen chapter has lately appeared in the periodical *La Révolution Française*.

The following note explains itself:—

"In reply to many inquiries on the subject will you allow me to say in the *Athenæum* that 'A Girl's College Life, by a Student of Girton,' quoted by me in the article on 'The Higher Education of Women,' *Edinburgh Review* (July, 1887), is only afloat for private circulation?"

"B. G. JOHNS."

THE two German authors' societies, viz., the Schriftsteller-Verband and the Schriftsteller-Verein, will hold a general meeting at Dresden towards the end of September. The fusion of the two societies, to which we alluded last year, will form one of the principal topics of the deliberations.

THE old library buildings in Wolfenbüttel have been sold for 5,150 marks. The Brunswick *Landeszeitung* states that precautions have been taken for the preservation of the "Lessinghaus." The purchaser of the building, a Brunswick builder, had to lay down 300 marks—surely a very paltry sum—as a security that the Lessinghaus should be left uninjured during the pulling down of the other buildings.

MAX O'RELL'S new book, 'L'Ami Mac Donald: Souvenirs Anecdotiques de l'Écosse,' will appear in Paris on the 7th of September next. M. Calmann Lévy is the publisher.

'VOYAGES ET CHASSES À TRAVERS LE MONDE' is the title of a book now appearing at Vienna, and written by Prince Philip of Coburg, who has adopted the *nom de guerre* of "Karindo."

THE Austrian Minister of Education has

offered three prizes of a thousand gulden each for three "children's books" for the elementary schools. The first is to contain sketches from Austrian history; the second, sketches of travel in Austria and Hungary; and the third, short tales of Austrian and Hungarian life.

DR. GIUSEPPE MAZZATINTI has undertaken a work on the private libraries of Italy, which he styles 'Gli Inventari delle Biblioteche Private d'Italia.' It is to be published in parts by Loescher. A description of the private and special collections of Manchester and its neighbourhood was an interesting feature of the meeting of the Library Association in that city in 1879. It is hoped that arrangements may be made for a similar account of the private libraries of Birmingham when the Association holds its meeting there next month.

THE death is announced of the Rev. J. Jones (Idrisyn), the Welsh translator of the Queen's journal of 'Our Life in the Highlands.'

THE Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution has determined to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee by founding pensions for the benefit of widows of newsvendors. The Queen has given permission to call the fund from which the pensions are paid "The Royal Victoria Pension Fund."

THE chief Parliamentary Papers of the week are Patriotic Fund, Twenty-fifth Report; Burmah, No. 2, 1887 (Ruby Mines), Correspondence; Army (Royal Military Academies, Woolwich and Sandhurst), Reports; Sunday Postal Labour, Report from Select Committee; Central Asia, No. 1, 1887, Correspondence; Metropolitan Board of Works, 1886, Report; Commercial, Nos. 14 and 15, 1887 (France and Portugal) (Postal Parcels), Conventions; Inland Revenue, Thirtieth Report; and reports on the trade of Réunion, Hyogo and Osaka (Japan), and Tangier.

## SCIENCE

*Prelaciones Anatomie Universalis.* By William Harvey. Edited by a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians of London. (Churchill.)

THE manuscript which has been reproduced in autotype, and published with a transcript of every page, is the one in which Harvey first reduced to writing the observations and arguments by which he proved the circulation of the blood. It consists of the rough notes of lectures which he delivered at the College of Physicians in 1616, seven years after his appointment as physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. All that they contain of facts was printed in his 'Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus,' published at Frankfurt in 1628, and it is as part of the personal history of the great discoverer that the manuscript is especially interesting. In this aspect it is of the highest value, and throws more light on Harvey's mind and thoughts than anything published since Dr. Lawrence's edition of his works in the last century. Harvey's handwriting is difficult to decipher, and the transcript reflects credit on the skill and industry of Mr. Edward Scott, of the British Museum, to whom the



task of writing out the draft of the interpretation was entrusted.

The language is Latin, with an admixture of English; it is, of course, the Latin of prescriptions and not of Cicero. The description of the midriff or diaphragm illustrates this curious admixture:—

"Midrefe: as sheer-reva his office serving to both belly he is stickler betwene them Situs ergo inter duos ventres oblique unde Falopius helpeth excretion tied along the extremity of ye Ribbs not att ye topp but paulo intra quia tutelæ gratia unde two budgets on each side In a porpos longish uti a sayle conteyning stomach liver et omnia quia endeth in a poynt b'neath."

And that of the liver:—

"Unde piscibus cum Jecur discoloured impurum majoris fellis Copia: voraces enim et impuro utuntur alimento Hominibus the blacker the liver the greater the gaulc."

The notes are, however, much more than quaint—they illustrate Harvey's plan of lecturing, and show what books he had at hand in his study. His general reading comes out, and we see that he was familiar with St. Augustine and Vitruvius, with Horace and Virgil and Plautus, as well as with all the anatomical and medical writers of his time. The extent of his knowledge of comparative anatomy is shown, and he mentions nearly four score animals which he had dissected. He rigidly adheres to the general scheme which he lays down at the beginning in eleven propositions:—

1. To show as far as possible the whole of a part of the body at once, so that the relations of the structures may be grasped by the student.
2. To demonstrate the features of the particular body on the table.
3. To supply by speech only what cannot be shown on your own credit and authority.
4. To dissect as much as possible before the audience.
5. To enforce by remarks drawn from far and near, the right opinion, and to illustrate man by the structure of animals; and to bring in points beyond mere anatomy in relation to the causes of diseases, and the general study of nature, with the object of correcting mistakes and of elucidating the use and actions of parts.
6. Not to praise or to dispraise other anatomists.
7. Not to spend the short time in disputing with others or in confuting them.
8. To state things briefly and plainly, but not letting pass undescribed anything which the students can see before them.
9. Not to speak anything which may be just as well learnt at home without the body.
10. Not to spend time in minute details.
11. To give a definite time to each part of the body.

The whole book is in the highest degree creditable to the Royal College of Physicians, under whose auspices it has been published, and gives a complete picture of Harvey in the lecture theatre, in his dissecting-room, and in his library.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE King of the Belgians will be represented at the Manchester meeting of the British Association by M. van Eertvelde, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Congo State. Several papers connected with the Congo will be read, and are likely to lead to a lively discussion. Dr. L. Wolf will give an account of his recent explorations on the Upper Kasai and Sankuru; Capt. Coquilhat will deal with the Bangala country, and Lieut. Le Marinel with the Congo below Stanley Pool. Among foreign geographers

likely to attend the meeting M. Veniukof is perhaps best known to the general public.

The Comissão de Cartographia at Lisbon has just published a map of the district of Manica, to the south of the Zambezi, which has been compiled by A. A. d'Oliveira, and shows the routes of Paiva d'Andrada and other Portuguese explorers. The map is highly interesting. Of more local interest is a map of the island of St. Anton, one of the Cape Verdes, by Capt. Ernesto de Vasconcellos, which has been issued by the same commission on the large scale of 1:100,000.

Señor Carlos Beyer's "Atlas General de la Republica Argentina, grabado y revisado por los SS. W. & A. K. Johnston" (Buenos Ayres, Angel Estrada), consists of twenty-two maps, and conveys a mass of information on the position of "colonias" and the distribution of the republic into provinces and "governments" not generally available in Europe. The maps are printed in colours, and although they do not come up to a very high standard of cartography, and in the case of the delineation of the mountains leave much to be desired, they are fair to look upon, legible, and amply sufficient for ordinary purposes of reference. We observe that the "Malvinas," alias Falkland Islands, are shown as a part of the Argentine dominions.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE list of original contributions to anthropology published by local societies contained in the Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee of the British Association for 1886 comprises the following:—a study on the Belge in South Britain, by the Rev. W. Barnes; a study on the Bockley or Bockerley Dyke and others in Dorset, by Dr. W. Smart; and on megalithic remains at Poxwell, by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, contributed to the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club,—a paper on the Danish place-names of Leicestershire, by Mr. J. Carter, read before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society,—reports on visits to Deneholes in Hangman's Wood, Grays, by Mr. W. Cole; miscellaneous notes on Deneholes, by Mr. T. V. Holmes; note on the Tilbury skeleton, by Mr. W. G. Smith; and a communication on local scientific societies and the minor prehistoric remains of Britain, by Prof. R. Meldola, in the *Transactions of the Essex Field Club*,—a paper on local Cornish names, by Mr. T. Cornish, in those of the *Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society*,—potsherds and pipkins, by Mr. R. S. Fergusson, published by the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science,—on an ancient helmet in Belfast Museum, by Mr. J. S. Gardner, in the *Proceedings of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*,—and on Worlebury Camp, by the Rev. P. Searth, in the *Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society*. Of the forty-nine local societies which are in correspondence with the Committee, only seven have made contributions to anthropological knowledge.

In a cavern at Montgaudier, in the department of the Charente, an object was discovered last November which is described by M. de Nadaillac as a "bâton de commandement," and as certainly the most beautiful specimen of prehistoric art yet known. The two faces are engraved, he says, with a fineness of execution, a surety of hand, and a knowledge of form that are truly surprising. One of them represents two seals, and a fish, probably a salmon; the other face bears two animals supposed to be eels, but of inferior workmanship. Numerous other worked objects were found in association with it, including two engraved pieces of ivory, shells pierced to form necklaces or bracelets, well-formed needles, &c. The animal remains indicated a period anterior to the age of the reindeer.

The Smithsonian Institution prints in its Report for 1885 a plan for the investigation of American ethnology, to include the facts derived

from other parts of the globe, and the eventual formation of a museum of antiquities and the peculiar fabrics of nations, and also the collection of a library of the philology of the world, manuscript and printed, which was submitted to its Board of Regents by the late Henry R. Schoolcraft at their first meeting, at Washington, in September, 1846. They never officially adopted it; but their successors in office rightly say that it embodies the result of much study of the subject by the distinguished author, and after the lapse of forty years possesses interest and suggestiveness.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THROUGHOUT September not one of the large planets will be visible in the evening. In the middle of the month Saturn rises a little before one o'clock in the morning, and Mars nearly an hour later. Both are in the constellation Cancer, but Mars moves into Leo towards the end of the month. He will pass very near Regulus in the second week of October, on the morning of the twelfth day of which month the moon will successively occult that star and the planet.

On the whole the weather does not seem to have been favourable in the neighbourhood of Moscow for observing the total eclipse of the sun on the 19th inst., but was more so at the Siberian stations. Full accounts have not yet been received. An editorial note in No. 2800 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* states that at the time of the eclipse the sky was cloudy over all the places in Germany at which observers were stationed. Prof. Krüger remarks that at Kiel (which was not within the limiting lines of totality) the sun only appeared for a few moments just before the end of the eclipse.

Mr. E. Sawyer, of Cambridgeport, Mass., U.S., announces, in No. 159 of the *Astronomical Journal*, his discovery of a new variable star of the Algol type in Canis Major. It is numbered 155 in that constellation in the 'Uranometria Argentina,' where its magnitude is registered as 6.2, and it is stated to be probably the same star which Heis observed as 6.3. That, indeed, is about the normal brightness of the star in question; but on the evening of March 26th, whilst observing sequences in the constellation in connexion with his revision of the southern star magnitudes, Mr. Sawyer was struck with its unusual faintness as compared with four neighbouring stars seen with it through an opera-glass. The magnitude, in fact, was then found to be only 6.8, about half a unit fainter than it had been two nights previously. The star was not seen again until March 29th, and was then of its usual brightness, as on several occasions afterwards until April 11th, when it was once more nearly at a minimum. Two other observations, at intervals of eight days, were secured when the star was near minimum, including a good observation of increase of light on April 19th and an apparent decrease on the following evening, when, however, the star was low. The period is, therefore, some aliquot part of eight days, but the observations are not sufficient to establish what, though Mr. Sawyer thinks it is probably the seventh, or about  $1^d\ 3\frac{1}{2}^h$ . The place of the star (for 1887) is  $7^h\ 14^m\ 21^s$ , N.P.D.  $106^\circ\ 11'$ ; and being the first certainly variable star discovered in the constellation, it will probably be known as R Canis Majoris.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for April. Prof. Tacchini completes therein the account of his observations of the solar phenomena during the first quarter of the present year. In a note communicated to the *Comptes Rendus* for the 25th ult. he gives a résumé of the results of his observations of the spots and protuberances in the second quarter. The renewal of marked solar activity appears to have commenced about the 18th of April, after the lapse of a whole fortnight without any spots having been seen. During May and June they con-

tinued to increase in number and size. A group was formed near the centre of the disc, about 8° or 9° south of the sun's equator, between the 14th and 18th of May. After passing off the disc this group reappeared at the eastern side on the 5th of June; one spot in it became visible to the naked eye, and we have already referred to it (in our "Notes" for July 30th) as having been repeatedly seen without a telescope on the 8th and following days of June. It was certainly (as the editor of *L'Astronomie* remarks) one of the finest and most interesting solar spots ever noticed during a period of minimum. Prof. Tacchini records that after a second disappearance of the group by rotation, it appeared once more on the 3rd of July, but much reduced in size, consisting only of three small spots. He states that in the great spot some remarkable phenomena of eruptive character were observed.

SIR JULIUS VON HAAST, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.

NEW ZEALAND has lost, by the death of Sir J. F. Julius von Haast, one of the most active of her scientific workers. Born at Bonn in 1824, he received his early training in natural science at the university of his native town. The culture thus obtained he carried to New Zealand, where he devoted the greater part of his life to geological and zoological study. As professor at Canterbury College and director of the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, he exercised considerable local influence in promoting scientific research. Prof. von Haast was a special authority on the glaciation of the province of Canterbury, and took an active part in the controversy bearing upon the history of the moa. He held that the extinction of the gigantic birds known under this name was principally due, directly or indirectly, to the agency of man. At the same time he believed that their extermination was effected at a very early date, and saw reason to conclude that the moa-hunters had probably died out before the Maories arrived in New Zealand. In 1867 Dr. von Haast was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. At the Colonial Exhibition last year he acted as commissioner in charge of the New Zealand collections, and it was in recognition of his services on that occasion that he received the distinction of knighthood. During his stay here he made numerous friends, and those who recall his courtesy in the New Zealand courts will have heard with profound regret of his sudden death, from heart disease, on the 15th inst.

#### Science Gossip.

DR. MERCIER is about to publish, as an introduction to the scientific study of insanity, a work on 'The Nervous System and the Mind.' It will contain an exposition of the new neurology as founded by Herbert Spencer and developed by Hughlings Jackson; an account of the constitution of mind from the evolutionary standpoint, showing the ways in which it is liable to be disordered; and a statement of the connexion between nervous functions and mental processes as thus regarded.

THE death is announced of Prof. S. F. Baird, the American naturalist. He was born in 1823, and educated at Dickinson College, where he became a professor in 1845. In 1850 he was made assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and secretary in 1878, on the death of Prof. Henry, from which time he edited the reports of the Institution. In 1871 he was appointed the U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and his labours in this post made him famous throughout the scientific world. He was most industrious also as an ornithologist, and in connexion with other workers in the same field he issued 'The Birds of North America,' 1860, 'The Ornithology of California,' and a 'History of North American Birds' (five volumes, 1874-84).

The last-named work was reviewed in the *Athenæum* (Nos. 2461 and 3014).

We regret to have to announce the death on July 31st, at the age of sixty-seven, of Mr. William Ferguson, F.L.S., of Colombo, a gentleman who was an authority, both at home and in Ceylon, in all botanical matters connected with that dependency. He wrote on 'The Palmyra Palm,' 'Correspondence with Sir J. Emerson Tennent on Botany of Ceylon,' 'A Plan of the Summit of Adam's Peak,' 'Scripture Botany of Ceylon,' 'The Timber Trees of Ceylon,' 'The Reptile Fauna of Ceylon,' 'Ceylon Ferns,' &c.

#### FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 35, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

*Examples of the Architecture of Venice.* By John Ruskin. (Orpington, Allen.)

AT the present day it is with certain feelings of surprise and admiration people find an author wielding with equal facility the pencil and the pen. It was not so formerly: then the acquisition of a power of correct drawing formed part of a liberal, or, indeed, common education. The Arab traveller Suleiman, who was in China in the eighth century, incidentally remarks that all children in that land were taught drawing as well as writing. Passages in the early Oriental writers show that they were ready on occasion to decorate the walls of the mosque or illuminate the written page. Dante delineated the beings which, according to the religious belief of the Middle Ages, peopled the upper and nether spheres. Unfortunately, the industry and insight of Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle have not discovered an authentic example of the poet's pencil; nor even has the dauntless daring of Sir J. C. Robinson ventured to affix the name of Alighieri to a Florentine panel of the thirteenth century. Whether the angels Dante delighted to depict possessed some of the masculine energy of those of his friend Giotto, or of the more ethereal grace of the Siennese Simone Memmi, must be, as yet, matter of conjecture. Of this we may be certain, they were not the mere vague and uncertain strokes of the unskilled hand. The pencil of the Egyptian scribe portrayed the passage and ordeals of the soul, or rather the double (the *Ka*), through the realms of Osiris with the same fluency that he transcribed the hieroglyphs or characters of the text, and in precision of drawing and delicacy of colour his forms leave nothing to be desired. Especially may be cited the careful delineation of the feathered tribe in the papyri; the accurate observation of bird life would compel the admiration of a Bewick or a Marks. There is no evidence that Pentaur designed the scenes on the Ramesseum or other temples illustrating the subject of his poem, but there is a reasonable probability that, if not the actual designer, it was from no lack of the capacity to set forth his conceptions in plastic form.

It may be said that the above examples are taken from races exceptionally endowed with the artistic faculty. The artistic achievements of Italy are doubtless more brilliant and forcible than her literary product. So strong and fiery was the Italian imagination at the heroic periods of her

history, that it was irresistibly impelled towards the most complete realization of the ideas and fancies that fermented and seethed in Italian brains. Its exuberant vitality deliberately selected the most difficult method of expression; for, unquestionably, the unceasing toil and application, and the constant maintenance of the perceptive faculties in the high state of tension necessary for excellence in art, are the severest strain which man can impose on himself. Our knowledge of the literature of ancient Egypt is at present too limited to enable any one to perform for it the same task that M. Taine fulfilled for that of England. What, however, has hitherto been revealed to us is not remarkable for the higher qualities of imagination or description, and many forms are absolutely deficient; while in art the capacity for imposing effect, the accurate observation of nature, and the manipulative dexterity are of the first order. And something similar may be stated of most of the ancient civilizations, even, perhaps, of the foremost, Greece. Not that it can be expected the proposition will at present find general acceptance. Yet, in a greater degree now than formerly, and when the artistic element in education has taken its due place, it is not difficult to foresee what may be the prevalent opinion.

There were, of course, in the past, and there always will be, men of great literary capacity apparently utterly destitute of the faculty of original design, in the same way as there have been great artists possessing no gift of literary composition. But with ordinary attention and perseverance it is possible for any one to master the preliminary difficulties of drawing, and acquire the power of representing natural objects in outline and light and shade sufficiently accurately to illustrate the subject on which he is writing; and there is scarcely any subject that may not be made clearer, and at a considerable saving of time, by judicious illustration. Usually now the author calls the illustrator to his assistance, who often has to furnish the picture from the description of the former, with a result that is only too well known; and even when he has the object to draw from, the probability is that he will not see it from the point of view of the author, supposing his power of observation to be clear and trustworthy. Hence the advantage to the writer when he can be his own illustrator, and the corresponding confidence of the reader in his descriptions and deductions. This is true of most subjects, but especially is it so with relation to all matters pertaining to artistic criticism or the history of art.

Herein lies the secret of the position attained by Mr. Ruskin. His splendid power of expression, the sustained rhythm of sentences glowing with picturesque description, brodered with graceful imagery, where the attention is ever kept on the alert by unceasing felicities of thought and word, would have placed him in the foremost rank, whatever department of literature he had selected for the exercise of his extraordinary gifts. Having selected the subject to which he has devoted his life's work—we refuse, of course, to consider the essays on political economy and on social and ecclesiastical matters as other than relaxation from more serious writing, the escapades of



highly wrought imagination finding the necessary relief in the exercise of pure fancy, a helter-skelter scamper in cloudland with no bit or bridle to his Pegasus—even these remarkable endowments would have failed of their full effect, would have assured no durability to the writing, if it had not possessed that solid foundation which, when treating of works of art, can only be obtained by copying them by the pencil, or if not the individual objects, others of similar character. Had not 'The Stones of Venice' and 'Modern Painters' such a basis they would have shared the fate of the numerous works on taste, on the ideal, and on the sublime and beautiful which, in dignified morocco, repose unmolested on the shelves of every gentleman's library. It is precisely because Mr. Ruskin has painfully, lovingly copied the carved imagery on the marbles of St. Mark's that he has obtained a true insight into the intentions of the artists, and has been able to define and express that meaning in language which would only arise after the profound preliminary studies he had undertaken; nor would his readers have felt the full force and grip of the words had not facsimiles of those studies illustrated the page.

No commendation is needed to call attention to the value of the 'Examples of the Architecture of Venice'; it has long been known and prized by all students of Venetian buildings, consequently the gratification will be general that a new edition has at last appeared to supplement the very limited number of copies of the former issue. It will be remembered that when first announced, in 1851, the prospectus referred to a series of twelve numbers. Three only of these appeared. Certainly some of Mr. Ruskin's admirers had hoped that a republication of the plates might be the prelude to the conclusion of the work, but no hint of such intention is expressed. Possibly the drawings for the remaining plates still lie in the portfolio of the distinguished author, and we need scarcely say with what unqualified satisfaction the announcement would be received that they were at last about to be reproduced. Illustrations like these appeal to all—to the specialist and the general student, and even to the unlearned. Simply as specimens of various styles of drawing, no better examples could be set before the beginner. One could wish them framed and hung up in every schoolroom in the kingdom. With the volumes of 'The Stones of Venice' to refer to, the teacher could explain the meaning and intention of these masterly designs, a true system of criticism would be instilled into the minds of the young, and principles of taste would be formed at the precise time when the mind was most susceptible to impressions of beauty.

We called Mr. Ruskin author, but we might, despite his modest disclaimer, have also written distinguished artist. In the preface to the 1851 edition Mr. Ruskin said:—

"Had I supposed myself to possess the power of becoming a painter, I should have devoted every available hour of my life to its cultivation, and never have written a line. But the power of drawing, with useful accuracy, objects which will remain quiet to be drawn, is within every one's reach who will pay the price of care, time, and exertion."

Since the above date Mr. Ruskin has occasionally—all too rarely—contributed paintings in water colour to various exhibitions; these have been eminently distinguished for painter-like qualities; it is right, therefore, to point out that at any price of care, time, and exertion it will not be "within every one's reach" to produce illustrations on a par with these "examples," which are, in every sense of the term, artistic. The illustration, however, which is perfectly trustworthy, which will accurately express the author's idea and fix it in the mind of the reader, and will be valuable for comparison and reference, is, it may be safely asserted, within the power of all. We might even go further, and say that it is in the power of all to present them in such fashion as to become in some degree works of art, to adorn the page they are designed to elucidate. It is only by this method that a literature of fine art worthy of the name can be created. In this literature Mr. Ruskin will always be recognized among the most distinguished pioneers.

THE designs of M. Motte, the famous French spectacular artist, illustrating Homer, of which we have already spoken, in general with commendation, have been republished in a very handsomely printed volume by Messrs. G. Routledge & Sons, who have, from among the numerous English versions of the Iliad, judiciously selected Chapman's translation to accompany the designs, and obtained from Prof. H. Morley an intelligent, sympathetic introduction. It is a pleasure to read the robust lines of Chapman in the roomy pages of this fine volume, where the metre has, so to say, space for resounding. Picturesque and energetically melodramatic as some of the designs are, we would rather have had them at the end of the volume, so that we could, with what imagination is given to us, have been able, without interruption of other men's views, to fancy the incidents. If our imagination had failed we could, in hopes of help from him, have turned to the designs of M. Motte. Many of these works are not unworthy to be studied with care even by readers of Chapman's Iliad. Only five hundred copies of this edition were printed.

NEVER was that charming idyl *Paul and Virginia* more fitly or delicately and copiously illustrated than by M. Maurice Leloir, whose cuts, with the English version of B. St. Pierre's immortal work, Messrs. G. Routledge & Sons have issued for the benefit of the English-reading world. The pretty and refined designs have been suitably engraved by MM. J. Huyot, L. Rousseau, and A. Bellenger, and the whole work has been finely printed by M. Chamerot. Twelve designs by M. Leloir have been neatly, but rather weakly etched by M. Boulard fils. The best of the woodcuts are *Fortune and Fame* accompanied by *Misfortune* on p. 185; the building of the hut on p. 11; the spinstresses on p. 14; *Paul and Virginia* under the palm on p. 80; many of the drawings of trees and fruits; and *Paul and his friend* on p. 181.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. have published a handy little guide to part of the contents of the National Gallery, entitled *The Italian Pre-Raphaelites*, written with intelligent sympathy for the pictures in question, and a good deal of tact and taste, by Mr. C. Monkhouse. There is in Mr. Monkhouse's mind a little confusion as to the Italian painters of the thirteenth century, whose art he credits to Byzantium, and some of his definitions are not so clear as could be wished; for instance, he explains *predella* to mean "the step on the top of the altar which forms the base of the altarpiece"; and it is really too absurd to quote the whimsical idea

of Signor Morelli that No. 781, 'Raphael and Tobias,' should be ascribed to Pollaiuolo rather than Verrocchio, because "it contains a little white Bologna dog, which occurs in other pictures of the same subject," ascribed by him to Piero (de Pollaiuolo), and which the Signor thinks was probably "the domestic companion of the brothers Pollaiuolo." When will authors like Mr. Monkhouse learn that there are critics and critics, and that crude guesses about the ownership in partnership of unknown dogs are mere idle whims? With unconscious humour Mr. Monkhouse makes an *amende* for this slip by quoting Dr. Richter against Signor Morelli.

PART XXXVII. of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal* (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.) is unusually interesting and valuable. Mr. C. R. Markham contributes a capital history and description of the battle of Towton, a turning-point in English history, in which he not only explains much that was confused in former notices, but brings to light some important details. By printing the Cistercian Statutes Mr. Fowler has done a service to antiquaries. 'The Court Rolls of some East Riding Manors,' by the Rev. W. C. Boulter, opens many curious legal and social questions. 'Elland Church,' by Mr. J. W. Clay, deals with the monuments in that building, its armorials in glass and stone. The most important paper before us is Mr. W. H. St. J. Hope's account of Easby Abbey. Recent excavations on the site have revealed the fragments of an unusually important structure, including the infirmary north of the church and an elaborate group of structures proper to a great establishment. Although it lasted nearly four centuries (1152-1535), very little is known of the place, and until the *coucher-book* of Easby, which is now at Burton-Constable, is edited, nothing more is to be expected. The plan is an unusual one. No part of the existing ruins is older than 1175. Some curious arrangements have been observed in the upper part of the infirmary, indicating, if not the residence of a recluse, a private apartment for the abbot, with direct access to the church and a window giving a view of the interior of the north transept. The cloisters at Easby were not, as is usual, perfectly rectangular in plan; they formed a trapezium, the longest side of which abutted on the dormer and guesten hall, the next on the south aisle of the nave of the church. The cloister had a wooden roof resting on corbels. The whole scheme of the group of buildings has been made out. The vertical plan is almost completely elucidated. Sections and horizontal plans illustrate an elaborate and valuable paper.

#### THE CHARTERHOUSE.

I HAVE but recently seen your note (of August 6th) on the above. Being an "Old Carthusian," I am exceedingly interested in all that concerns our beloved "Domus," and it so happens that I am able to offer some explanation on the subject of the works now in hand there.

The facts are, on the whole, fairly stated in the first sentence of the note; but it should be known that "the authorities," when they consented to the alterations in his house proposed by the Registrar, had not the slightest conception that they would involve any interference with relics of antiquity, so completely were these relics disguised by the modern brick facings and plaster. Instantly, on their attention being drawn to the real facts, the Master and the Registrar stopped any further pulling down, and on my suggestions the plans of their surveyor were completely changed, in order to retain *in situ* and expose to view the previously concealed remains both of monastic and later date.

Your informant is not, I believe, quite accurate in other parts of his note. I have examined the "tank" with the utmost care, and am of opinion that its northern wall is the work of Prior Houghton, the builder of the western and

northern sides of "Wash-house Court." The "old English bond" and the thin bricks are identical in both. In this wall have been discovered an upper and a lower four-centred arch doorway of Reigate stone. The former was originally reached by an outer flight of steps in the small court. These were let into grooves cut into the brickwork, which can yet be seen. The lower doorway opened by some descending steps into the space where the reservoir was, and which, with the upper room, may have been used for the porter's lodge.

The "old tank," with the vaulting under it, was, I think, built by the first governors, who made use of this older wall, and also the older wall next the roadway, by erecting their vault against it, on the mortar of which may still be seen the "cast" impress of the pointed mortar joints of this roadway wall.

Concerning this latter wall, it is of the highest interest to find from some existing fragments of it that its heart is partially filled in with lumps of moulded Reigate stone, in the same manner as has been found in the walls of the fourteenth century Guest House. The probable theory is that, after the destruction by Wat Tyler's rabble of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, the ruins were long used as a quarry, and that these fragments of rich screenwork, tombs, and windows, were carted up to Charterhouse and used in the new work then in hand. They all belong to the fourteenth century; and they are now open to the inspection of those interested at the office of the surveyor in "Wash-house Court," together with a head of Vishnu—probably brought from the East by one of the knights; and there are also other relics of the Howard date. The Master has it in contemplation to arrange these and other remains of interest in a permanent museum within the walls.

The old doorways referred to will now be visible in the hall of the Registrar's house; and the vaulted chamber is to be, as your note suggests, a cellar, reached by its ancient doorway and steps.

There have also been opened out the ancient walls, and some foundations of the curious projecting staircase (shown on the plans of 1612) which was added to the south-west angle of the Guest House by Sir E. North. These are retained *in situ*, and are of value in their confirmation of the accuracy of this old plan.

While "Old Carthusians" and the interested public are greatly indebted to you for drawing attention to what (if it had been carried out by the authorities) would have been a "vandalism," they will, I feel sure, be satisfied by the prompt action taken that the Master and governors are jealously watching over the invaluable buildings entrusted to their care.

R. HERBERT CARPENTER, F.S.A.

\* \* Our correspondent has surely forgotten that a little time back the governors applied to Parliament for leave to destroy a good slice of "the invaluable buildings entrusted to their care." We are glad to hear they are of another mind now.

#### THE ART COPYRIGHT ACT.

AN interesting case under this Act has lately been before the courts, which, besides being of practical importance to artists and art publishers, strikingly exemplifies the obscurity of the present law of copyright. The case has been altogether before six judges, three of whom have taken one view of the meaning of the statute, whilst three have arrived at a directly opposite conclusion.

The facts are shortly as follows: Messrs. Tuck & Sons the art publishers sent a painting, of which they were the proprietors, to a printer in Berlin in order to have a certain number of copies taken off; the printer took off not only the number of copies ordered by Messrs. Tuck & Sons, but also a number for his own use. At this time the copyright in the work had not

been registered, but shortly afterwards Messrs. Tuck caused this to be done. The printer subsequently sold in England some of the copies which he had taken off on his own account, and Messrs. Tuck thereupon commenced proceedings against him, alleging that such sale was an infringement of their copyright, and claiming both penalties under Section 6 and damages under Section 11 of the Act of 1862. The defendant relied on Section 4 of the Act, by which it is provided that "no proprietor of copyright shall be entitled to the benefit of the Act until registration, and no action shall be sustainable nor any penalty be recoverable in respect of anything done before registration." The plaintiffs, however, contended that their copyright existed before registration by the common law, although their right to sue was restrained by the Act. Mr. Justice Day, before whom the case was tried, decided in favour of the plaintiffs as to damages, and in favour of defendant as to the penalties, on the ground apparently that the copies were not unlawfully made within the words of Section 6. The case next went before a Divisional Court, which decided in favour of the defendant on both points. The Court held that the sale must be of something made unlawfully or without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright, that there was no copyright at common law apart from the statute, whilst under the statute copyright did not arise until registration, and that, therefore, the sale of copies made before registration was not the sale of anything unlawfully made within the meaning of Section 6, and that no consent of the proprietors had been required in making them, so as to bring them within Section 11. From this decision the plaintiffs appealed, and by a majority of two to one the Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the Divisional Court, and restored that of Mr. Justice Day. It was assumed (as, indeed, seems to be clearly the case) that there is no copyright, properly speaking, apart from the statute, but the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Lindley held that the copyright given by the first section of the statute arose at the time of the execution of the work, and that the benefit spoken of in Section 4 was merely the right to sue. There was, therefore, subsisting copyright in the work at the time of the making of the copies so as to render the proprietors' consent necessary, and the defendant was consequently liable to damages under Section 11. As to the penalties, however, they held that the copies, having been made in Berlin outside the jurisdiction of the statute, could not, strictly speaking, be said to have been unlawfully made so as to bring them within Section 6. Lord Justice Lopes differed from the rest of the Court as to the damages, and held as the Divisional Court had done, that Section 4 prevented the plaintiffs having any copyright until registration, and that, the copies having been made before that time, the plaintiffs could have no remedy, as the sale could not be separated from the making.

Here the case rests for the present, though we believe that it is intended to carry it to the House of Lords. The decision of the Court of Appeal is clearly the most just, and we hope for the sake of those interested in art copyright that it will be sustained. If it should be held that copies made before the original work is registered can be sold with impunity, it would be a direct temptation to piracy of the worst kind. It is almost inevitable that opportunities for obtaining copies should occur whilst the work is being engraved, or even before it is completed, and the difficulties in the way of registering works of art have been pointed out over and over again. But the Act is very carelessly drawn, and the present case was evidently not foreseen by those who framed it; it is, therefore, not difficult to find objections to any decision on the point. The judgment of the Court of Appeal, which proceeds on the ground of there being subsisting copyright before registration,

seems practically to ignore the provisions of the fourth section. The "benefit" of the Act is obviously copyright, that is, the sole and exclusive right of copying, &c., given by the first section, and as a necessary consequence the right to sue for any infringement; and to say that although these rights are taken away or suspended until registration, yet the copyright remains, seems a contradiction in terms. Copyright is not an abstract idea; it consists of the rights or benefits given by the statute, and without them has no existence. On the other hand, Section 4 itself clearly contemplates copyright as existing before registration, for it expressly says, "No proprietor of copyright shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act until registration," and other sections also show that this was the view of the framers of the Act.

There is even a more obvious defect in the Act if the view taken by the Court of Appeal as to penalties is correct. No penalties can be recovered in respect of copies made abroad, whether before or after publication, for they are not unlawfully made; but Section 10 expressly prohibits the importation of such copies, so that although they can be prevented from coming into the country, yet if they once get in the importer is safe, unless he sells them after registration, when he may become liable to an action for damages.

The lesson to be learnt from all this seems to be that any new Copyright Act should be drawn with the very greatest care. It is not enough that the general outlines should be correct. Every case should as far as possible be provided for, and, above all, there should be no inconsistency between the different sections. This should be a mere truism, but, in view of the manner in which the existing statutes have been drawn, it is far from being an unnecessary caution. Of course it is impossible to provide against every contingency or to prevent questions of construction from sometimes arising; but it should not be impossible to make an Act consistent with itself throughout, or to avoid the haphazard use of words and phrases which has led to all the difficulty in the present case.

#### THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT LIVERPOOL.

THE proceedings on Wednesday, the 17th inst., were of varied interest. First came a visit to the celebrated "Calderstones," a small circle of standing stones about four miles out of Liverpool. Sir James Picton read a short paper descriptive of the remains, and summarized the various theories respecting their origin. It appears that the stones mark the meeting-point of the three townships of Wavertree, Allerton, and Wootton. This prehistoric monument consists of a group of six standing stones, arranged in an irregular circular plan, averaging 23 ft. outside diameter. In height they range between 2 ft. 6 in. and 6 ft., and are of the sandstone found in the district. Sir James derives the appellation from an Anglo-Saxon word "galdor," sorcery, witchcraft; but it is clear that if so this cannot be the original name of these stone relics, which are very much older than Anglo-Saxon times, although it may be that the Anglo-Saxons gave this name to the spot. Mr. J. Romilly Allen, in a paper read on the Thursday evening, endeavoured to show that modern archaeological research has proved beyond doubt that the primary use of stone circles such as these was sepulchral, because in the majority of cases where the ground in the centre has been excavated a stone cist enclosing an urn containing burnt bones has been found. It is not recorded that any indications of an interment have been discovered at the "Calderstones," nor is it known if any of the stones were removed from their original position when a railing was placed round the circle by Mr. Walker about twenty years ago. The injurious effects of the weather shows itself in many ways on the stones, and the drip from a large tree planted in the middle does



not improve their condition. A slight round shed could be constructed over them without much interference with the aspect of the remains. Mr. Allen refers the date of erection to the late or polished stone age or the bronze age. Several urns of rudely baked clay, moulded by hand and not turned in the lathe, with chevroned ornamentation produced with a pointed stick, have been found in the neighbourhood of the circle at Wavertree, and are now deposited in the Liverpool Museum. The principal point of interest here is in the rude sculpturing which is found on five of the six stones. These are of three classes, prehistoric, mediæval, and modern. The first and important class belongs to a very archaic form of decoration, known as "cup and ring marking," consisting of shallow cup-like depressions, ranging from 1½ in. to 3 in. diameter, and in many cases surrounded by a series of concentric circular grooves, or rings, from 6 in. to 2 ft. diameter. These markings are distributed over the stones without apparent regularity, and are often connected together by long grooves going in different directions. The outer surface of the largest stone in this circle has about thirty-six cups on it, and a set of four concentric rings near the bottom. One stone has several cups and grooves on its upper surface. Archaeology owes to Canon Greenwell, of Durham, who has done so much for ancient British antiquities, some of the earliest notices of this kind of ornamentation; and the study, which was commenced by his description in 1849 of those obtaining at Wooller, in Northumberland, has been carried on by Sir James Simpson in Scotland, Mr. George Tate in Northumberland, the Rev. James Graves in Ireland, and Dr. Call at Ilkley, in Yorkshire. Many suggestions with regard to the signification of these marks have been put forward, and some exploded theories were again suggested at the time of examination this day; none, however, appears satisfactory. Some writers consider them a purely natural result of weathering; but buried examples have been found, which puts an end to this theory. Others see in them a prehistoric map to guide the wanderers over the district. To this the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma inclined, and he quoted corresponding Cornish analogies; but there is no evidence in support of what seems quite unlikely. Mr. Brock said that some have believed these marks to represent the holdings of certain persons, a kind of rough survey of property; but this is equally untenable. That they owe their existence to the caprice of shepherds, who amused themselves with cutting the ornaments, or that they were used in playing some kind of game, is not any nearer the fact; for it must be remembered that they are always found associated with sepulchral monuments, and, as Mr. Allen points out, they must be reasonably held to be religious symbols having reference to future life, or else by their shape they were adapted for use, and held offerings in burial ceremonies. The mediæval and later sculpturings of these stones do not call for special remark.

The next most important visit of the day was to the celebrated example of half-timbered houses, Speke Hall, which, fortunately, has escaped the notice of modern restoring architects, and remains in its primitive condition without alteration or additions, except of an unimportant nature. The building belongs to the late fifteenth century, and consists of an open quadrangle, with entrance on the east side over a bridge which spans the dry moat below. The hall is lined with oaken panelling, which one of the owners, Sir William Norris, who had commanded the Lancashire men at Flodden Field, brought away, among other spoil, from Holyrood House, at Edinburgh.

In the evening a most interesting paper on 'Liverpool China and Earthenware' was read by Mr. W. H. Cope, F.S.A. The first mention of pottery in this city is in the list of town dues payable at the port in 1674, and the Mayer

Museum contains specimens which may be attributed to this period. The earliest pot-works seem to have been that of Alderman Shaw, situated at Shaw's Brow, where delft ware was manufactured and exported in large quantities. Some fragments of this style and a slip-vat containing the clay used were found when the site for the Free Library and Museum was excavated. This is referred to 1680. Another pottery of the same period was that of Zechariah Barnes in the old Haymarket, when that maker manufactured jars and pots for druggists. The art of printing on earthenware, still exercised here in great perfection of manufacture, arose in 1752, under the tutelary care of John Sadler, of Liverpool, and the famous Josiah Wedgwood decorated at Burslem the ware which was afterwards conveyed to Liverpool to be printed, and returned. One of the most notable local manufacturers was Richard Chaffers, to whom the city owes the introduction of the china manufacture, and in 1756 he made porcelain, after some time spent in making improved delft ware. The so-called "Herculaneum Pottery" was the largest earthenware manufactory ever established in Liverpool. It was founded in 1796 on the site now occupied by the Herculaneum Dock, and closed in 1841. It was much to be regretted that some of the rare and beautiful type specimens of Liverpool ceramics which adorn the Mayer Museum were not laid on the table at the meeting, in order to illustrate the points touched upon by Mr. Cope. The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma followed with a paper on the 'Cornish and Manx Languages Historically Compared.' He spoke somewhat too rapturously on the value of these languages, but failed to show conclusively that they—or rather what we have of them—have any really great philological value. The literature is small, chiefly dramatic and theological, but it is for the most part seriously vitiated by the lateness of the age of the manuscripts in which it is contained. Cornish and Manx are dialects rather than languages, and they appear to have passed their meridian long before the records which are now extant were written. Hence, with but few exceptions, we can only conjecture the original form of the words. The latter as a spoken language is moribund, the former quite extinct, and this from causes which are inseparable from the progress of civilization. As some one has rightly observed, the uneducated man cannot afford the luxury of two languages—it is difficult enough for him to express himself in one. Looked at in this light, Welsh and Irish must in time follow where Cornish has gone and Manx is tending, although the larger circle of Welsh and Irish literatures will prolong their use. If Cornish has been the language of the south-western part of Britain for the long period claimed by the author of the paper, it is at least strange that the literature is comparatively so modern, and that no inscriptions have been observed to aid in filling up the want of other evidences. May not the language have been at first purely Celtic and of normal character, and have afterwards degenerated in mediæval times by gradual growth for the worse (which is noticeable even in far more robust languages), of which degeneration we alone possess any appreciable quantity of literary remains?

Thursday saw the party bound in another direction, that of Warrington and Wigan (by way of the old Roman road from Runcorn), to Halton Castle, a ruin placed on a very high rock, of difficult access, commanding a far-reaching view on many sides. The site is that of an ancient British fortress or hill-town, which was afterwards adapted (as is frequently the case) to the military necessities of later ages. The present remains do not exhibit Norman mouldings, but, from the appearance of some carvings on the stones, part, at least, of the construction is of the Norman period, and much may well be later, while the rough semicircular arches cut in solid rock may probably have been of Roman

origin, and the proximity to the Roman road seems to favour that assumption. Warrington may be congratulated on possessing the collections of the late Dr. Kendrick, who gathered up a large quantity of relics from the adjacent Condate or Roman Wilderspool, many of which have been described and figured in the earlier volumes of the Association's *Journal*. At Winwick, also visited this day, are the ancient sculptured cross bearing a representation believed to have reference to St. Oswald; the well of the same saint, still endowed with healing virtues held in repute by the Catholic community; an interesting church; and other relics of the past. Wigan, the next point of progress to-day, rejoices in eighteen royal charters, beginning at the time of Henry III., much ancient plate, and some state weapons. Here an excellent paper was read on the church by the Hon. and Rev. Canon G. T. O. Bridgeman, rector, who pointed out its connexion with Sir Walter Scott's novel 'The Betrothed.'

Friday's doings in the way of excursions scarcely claim the notice of the archaeologist, although it was an attractive day in many ways. After a few moments spent in the church of St. Nicholas (patron saint of Liverpool from a time when that place was more resorted to by fishermen than now), rebuilt on the site of an older church, a move was made to the Grain Stores, and then to the steamships *Britannic* and *Umbria*, floating palaces having little in common with the pursuits of the antiquary. After crossing the Mersey to Eastham, the party inspected the church. This was a good example of about the year 1350, and the tower is one of the few yet remaining of that date in the vicinity of Liverpool, where so many churches have succumbed to the restoring architect. Of the old church which stood on the site nothing is known. It was rebuilt in 1150, and even of this the tower and perhaps the font only are left. In this respect Eastham Church is more fortunate than other neighbouring churches. A visit to Bromborough Church, not far off, was on the programme for the day, but time did not allow of its inspection. This was all the more to be regretted as some have conjectured that this place represents the site of the famous battle of Brunanburh, A.D. 937, forgetful of the fact that Brunanburh is only a poetical synonym of the true name of the place, "Bruninga feld," given in a charter forming No. 727 of Mr. W. de G. Birch's 'Cartularium Saxonicum,' which that author inclines to place at Broomfield, in Somersetshire. The site of this early historic battle-field has been discussed more than once in our columns (*Athen.*, July-December, 1885), and it will be a fertile theme of argument for many a day yet.

The richness of the antiquarian fare set before the party on Saturday made amends for the meagre programme of the previous day. The Mayer Museum was visited and its contents appreciated, but the arrangement is very disappointing, and the present curator appeared somewhat bewildered when local antiquities were inquired after; at length the two or three ancient British urns from the vicinity of Calderstones were pointed out, but they were not occupying, as they should, the place of honour, around which the minnows, the monkeys, and the mummies might be arranged. The fine and unique collection of specimens of the local pottery manufactures is relegated to a top corner; and the unrivalled spoils of the Anglo-Saxon Kentish cemeteries explored by the late Mr. Faussett are wretchedly displayed, and still lack even the semblance of a catalogue, which would increase their value beyond measure. This is a matter of much disappointment, because it is probably the most important collection of its kind in the world, and in addition to the relics of glass, amber, pottery, fibulæ, ivory, and bronze, the beautifully preserved gold objects of the sixth century which were found in the burial-ground of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury,

possess paramount significance when they are viewed in connexion with the history of St. Augustine, Lindhard, Ethelbert, and Bertha. The museum does not display many objects found on the Meols Shore, so fertile in vestiges of ancient date; but Mr. Charles Potter has made an extensive and representative collection of miscellaneous remains from this site, which, from some unexplained cause, were withdrawn from the inspection of the party. As it is, the local objects of antiquity, which are surely the first to be asked for by the intelligent visitor, are buried in the general arrangement of things more or less antiquarian with which they possess little in common.

Excavations still in progress at Burscough Priory, which was then visited, have not revealed much beyond a fragmentary pewter chalice of the conventional funerary character, a few early floor-tiles decorated with ornamental patterns, and some corroded ironwork. The architecture of this ruin is referred to about 1350, but the foundation was in 1124. Some masons' marks were observed on the lower courses of the stonework, and the peculiar baldness of the architectural features was very apparent. Ormskirk Church is a curious and instructive monument, which all those who are contemplating the restoration of churches committed to their care should visit. It is a forcible example of the evil attending the commencement of an expensive work without first counting the cost, and without reference to the funds available. After costly works done on about one-third of the church, and a wholesale disturbance in the rest, the work languishes for want of money, and the result is a shocking specimen of ill-advised interference. Here the alabaster effigies and altar-tombs of the Stanleys, the tower, the separate spire, the Norman work in the chancel, the font dated 1661, and the bells, are special features of interest; but the reference of the name of the place to a "Saint Orm" by one speaker was received with distrust. Halsall Church, the next halting-place, more judiciously repaired, possessed some fourteenth century carved woodwork on the vestry door, alabaster tombs, sedilia, brasses, and other details which want of space prevents us from mentioning. So also does Lydiate, where we may only mention the exquisite carvings, in alabaster, representing scenes from the life of St. Catherine, originally in the ruined abbey—a late building of no particular interest—but removed to the pulpit panels in the Catholic church close by, where they are evidently much appreciated. Sefton Church, with its elaborate and beautifully carved screen, was finally reached by some of the party, who did not return to Liverpool until long after the time appointed for the closing meeting. Those, however, who did attend were enabled to hear Mr. Birch's review of the proceedings of the week, in which he summed up the most salient points of the congress, contrasting the careful work of preservation at Halsall with the injudicious restorations at Ormskirk; pointing out the neglect of registers in some places, and the want of better work and of better local arrangement at the museum; and referring to the importance of preserving the few ancient charters still in possession of the Corporation.

Monday, the 22nd, was devoted to Chester city, and it is to be regretted that this rich and ancient site had not been visited during the previous week instead of on an "extra" day, when the party was dwindling away. St. John the Baptist's Church received the admiration of the visitors which it fully merited. The arrangement of fragments of Saxon crosses, tombstones, and mouldings from the earlier church (of which a little still remains *in situ*), in a kind of museum in a crypt, is highly commendable. One early slab has a cross of elegant form incised between a horsehoe, a hammer, and a pair of pliers; another has a pair of shears, and a glove with the second

finger very much elongated. A third tomb-slab bears a fragmentary inscription to "Brenthuna Sanctimonialis," a nun from a neighbouring nunnery, whose name is perhaps unique in Anglo-Saxon nomenclature. The cathedral was next visited, under the guidance of Archdeacon Barber; and the city walls, specially excavated in order to discuss their origin, were examined. The archaeologists who inspected the excavations on Monday were, it seems, convinced by the massive form of the stones (some measuring 5 ft. long by 12 in. thick), the boldly chamfered plinth, the depth and solidity of the foundations, their cyclopean character, and other evidence, that they must be attributed to the Romans, and not, as it has been generally supposed, to a later date. Many sculptures and inscriptions have been gathered up from the vicinity of the walls, and they are now capitally displayed in the Grosvenor Museum. To these must be added, *inter alia*, (1) an inscription found a few days ago, reading D.M.—M. AVRELIVS. ALEXAND.—PRAE. CAST. LEG. XX.—...NAT...RV...—[VI]X. AN. LXXII.—...CES. ET. S...; (2) a fragment of a shaly Silurian stone bearing Roman letters of elegant form fully six inches long, as clear as when first cut by the mason; (3) a sculptured stone bearing two full-length figures, one of whom wears a cloak and stole-like bands so exactly like the mediæval representation of a bishop's vestments that at first sight one refuses to believe in its Roman date. There are other objects of great interest, but we have no room now to describe them. The charters, however, must not be forgotten, for it is hoped they will be published before long, when an egregious blunder on the part of the gentleman employed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, who reads Durham for Dublin in the very first of the series, will, it is hoped, be corrected.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Fine-Art Society opened to public view on Monday last, the 22nd inst., a collection of drawings by Mr. Hugh Thomson, representing "Days with Sir Roger de Coverley," and other subjects. These works will remain on view till the 8th of October.

MR. E. H. BAVERSTOCK exhibits at 147, New Bond Street, an ancient representation of the 'Dance of Death,' which may interest the curious in the subject. It is attributed to Hans Hubert Klauber, of Basle, and dated 1566.

MESSES. D. WYLLIE & SON, of Aberdeen, announce a demy quarto volume entitled 'The Castles of Aberdeenshire,' containing a number of illustrations. The historical and descriptive notices are partly reprinted from Sir Andrew Leith Hay's 'Castellated Architecture of Aberdeenshire,' which has for a long period been out of print.

WE received last week, too late for insertion, a letter from Precentor Venables about his paper at the Salisbury meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute:—

"A man must be dead, indeed, to all sense of architectural beauty whose heart does not leap up at the sight of what you truly call 'the glorious vistas and superb heights' of that cathedral (Amiens), and who does not feel a thrill of emotion on entering its sublime western porches, which the coldly decorous interior of Salisbury fails to awaken. The contrast I drew was strictly limited to the general proportions of the two buildings, and to the mouldings of the arches. The former I venture to think—bay for bay—are more harmonious at Salisbury than at Amiens, where the height, especially of the clearstory, which is, however, no part of the original design, I cannot but regard as exaggerated. The 'uncomplimentary adjectives' were applied by me solely to the mouldings and to the plate-tracery of the triforium. The excellent diagrams drawn by Prof. Willis to illustrate his lecture in 1849 (which the courtesy of Mr. Willis Clark enabled me to use again after an interval of thirty-eight years) exhibited both with perfect clearness, and it was plain to every eye that the arch-mouldings at Amiens might be justly styled 'poor,' 'thin,' and 'meagre'

when compared with the rich bundles of projections and deep hollows of the arches at Salisbury, and that the trefoil piercing of the arch-heads of the triforium is decidedly clumsy. No one can question that the interior of Amiens is far beyond that of Salisbury in general effect, while it is equally beyond question that in the variety and complexity of the mouldings, and in other details, Salisbury greatly surpasses her French sister. My 'enthusiasm for Salisbury,' let me say, does not extend to the interior. That is cold and thin. Externally, especially when seen from the north-east, where the Lady Chapel, transepts, and choir, with their aisles and buttresses, group pyramidally upwards towards the perfectly proportioned tower and spire which crown the whole mass, I know no architectural composition which, as a whole, so completely satisfies the eye and the mind. No one would think for a moment of comparing with the consummate grace of its outline the almost unbroken, shapeless mass of Amiens, where, as Whewell said fifty years ago, 'its height has extinguished almost all possibility of well-proportioned dimensions and parts.' As regards the Chapter House, I was careful to state that the priority I gave to that of Salisbury was my own personal opinion, and certainly not to be taken as an accepted axiom. If the Chapter House at Salisbury runs near the fault of exaggerated lightness, with an approach to thinness of effect, that at Wells errs on the other side, in undue heaviness, both in its central pillars and in the tracery of its windows. I confess that, beautiful as I cannot but feel the design of Wells Chapter House is, I always enter it with a feeling of disappointment. I want to raise its roof, lighten its tracery, and attenuate its mouldings. No such desire for change arises in Salisbury. Nor does it in the gloriously restored Chapter House of Westminster, which, to my eye, is the only worthy rival of Salisbury. The difference of the design at York, with the absence of a central pillar, so essential a feature in the conception of Salisbury Chapter House, almost forbids a comparison of the two buildings. But no one is prohibited from placing the northern building before the southern if he pleases. There are no universal axioms in matters of taste."

A MONUMENT by Mr. Nelson Maclean has been erected in the cemetery of Wiesbaden. It is not often British sculptors wander so far afield.

THE French journals record the death of M. Eugène Médard, an able battle-painter, whose 'Retraite de Buzenval' was in the Salon of last year and bought by the State. He was a pupil of MM. L. Cogniet and Gérôme, and obtained a medal of the Third Class in 1879, and a Second Class one for the above-named picture. He was born in 1849.

It has long been a subject of complaint by French artists that small engravings and photographs, coloured and uncoloured, from popular pictures exhibited in the Salons were publicly sold without the artists' leave and to their manifest detriment. At the request of M. d'Entraigues, a painter, the Parisian police made a descent the other day upon a shop in the Rue de Rivoli and carried off a number of piracies of the 'Fin de la Journée,' which was shown in the last Salon. Many persons in France (and likewise in England) think that when they buy a picture they acquire the right of reproducing it by any means they choose to employ. It is now made plain that in France at least, unless special contracts rule otherwise, the design (*sujet*) of a picture remains with the painter. Reproduction of a picture by photography exposes the operator to penalties.

THE artists of Brussels have been much exercised of late by remonstrances addressed by critics to the managers of the Belgian Salon against the extreme facility with which these authorities admitted great numbers of inferior works to the exhibition. It was understood that, supported by the press, the committee of selection for this year's gathering had determined to exclude rubbish. Belgian journals say that, accordingly, not more than eight hundred paintings have been submitted to the committee instead of about 1,500, hitherto the average of would-be contributions. The French papers have taken up the subject, and appealed to the Société des Artistes Français to follow the example of the Belgians, and reduce the



bulk of the Parisian Salons accordingly. The Belgian exhibition will be opened on September 1st.

## MUSIC

### MUSIC IN DUBLIN.

THERE has been so steady an advance in the knowledge and appreciation of music in London and in provincial English towns—above all, if we may venture to call it provincial, at Cambridge—that a review of what has been attained in Dublin may not be out of place during this season of holiday and rest. Even in holiday, however, Dublin can produce some good music, as the assembled doctors of the recent Medical Congress must have discovered both at the cathedral services and at the various entertainments where glees were sung. Of course a city with two cathedrals and a first-rate college chapel must have good traditions, and those of the Dublin cathedrals are specially to be commended. Not to speak of their peculiar *use*, it is evident to any one who hears them singing Restoration anthems, like Blow's, that most English churches have completely lost the old way of performing them. Indeed, in most English cathedrals there is a woeful neglect of their own ancient music and a tendency to perform new and sentimental services. Hence it is difficult to hear the music of Tallis, Byrd, Morley, &c., so well done as it is done in Dublin. But in this the chapel of Trinity College has clearly taken the first place. Most fortunately the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has issued recommendations that the old Italian school should be produced in his churches; and so one may now hear masses of Palestrina and Allegri sung by unaccompanied voices, like the services of Tallis and Gibbons, in Dublin churches. This is probably the most important advance in Dublin music during the last five years. Even the unknown 'Venite' of Tallis has been unearthed from the solitary MS. at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and is now sung in the College Chapel at Dublin, but there only. So long as Sir R. Stewart reigns organ-playing is sure to be at a high level, and his principal assistant, Mr. Marchant, is already a player only second to him. But when we pass away from Church music, and inquire what is done in other directions, the first disgraceful fact which presents itself is the absence of any efficient orchestra. It is almost incredible that a population of three hundred thousand people, who imagine themselves musical, should go on living in this condition. They are sub-divided into numerous small choral and orchestral societies, which not even the genius and the high standing of Mr. Joseph Robinson or Sir R. Stewart can bring together into one great whole. When the University Choral Society or when Mr. Joseph Robinson attempts a large work, the band has to be scraped together from amateurs, military bands, and the few good players who work in the stray opera companies. This kind of orchestra is a scratch orchestra in more senses than one. Nor does any chorus which is got together represent half the singing power of the city. Hence such a thing as a good festival has been impossible in Dublin. If the Corporation would charge one penny in the pound as a music rate, or twopence in the pound on houses above a certain value, a fund might be secured for the creation and maintenance of a proper orchestra. But in the fever of politics the humane arts are totally neglected.

The only public body which has done anything to promote better secular music is the Royal Dublin Society, and in that society, more especially, Dr. George J. Stoney, whose energy has organized chamber concerts in which all the best works including piano and four strings have been performed during the last winter. These weekly concerts have the benefit of the talents of Signor Esposito, an artist who com-

bines Neapolitan fire with thorough knowledge, and whose piano-playing was the main feature of the concerts. M. Buziau was imported from London to lead, a melancholy fact, and one which proves how undeveloped instrumental music is still in Dublin. On the other hand, there is good piano-playing enough. The recitals given by Mr. Quarry at the Alexandra College were excellent in their broad and varied selection, and the Academy of Music is rapidly training young pianists who will take away the reproach from their native city.

But the fact remains that in secular music it is difficult to hear great works, and that the Dublin public are still in that low condition when "star" concerts, and ballad concerts, and single great names, are more attractive than great works, and those who undertake them are rewarded accordingly. If a shilling concert of fairly good music be advertised, the majority of the audience seem to go there to get as much playing and singing as they can, and accordingly encore everything *seriatim*. So it comes that with a great deal of good material, with the valuable basis of cathedral traditions, and with no lack of voices or of ability, the city of Dublin is one of the most backward in the kingdom during the rapid musical progress of the last decade. It is easier to make these strictures than to suggest a prompt remedy; and probably there is no prompt remedy. Until there is some public combination of all the scattered forces; until the city wakes up to the notion that good music must be organized and paid for; until people come to consider it something better than a mere idle pastime, no real improvement is likely to take place. The excuse of poverty is a false one. Dublin contains a large number of rich people, and wastes more money upon idle amusements than most cities. 6,000*l.* a year would be sufficient to secure a good conductor and orchestra, and means no burden at all to such a population. If jobbery could be avoided, such an orchestra would stimulate the practice of many instruments at the Academy of Music, and would ultimately afford an honourable means of support to many deserving Irishmen. But under no circumstances should such a scheme be expected to pay itself for years to come. It should be distinctly incurred as a burden or tax for the sake of higher art. Is it likely that the present leaders of public opinion in Ireland will adopt such a policy?

### MR. W. H. HUSK.

MR. W. H. HUSK, one of the founders of the old Sacred Harmonic Society and for very many years its librarian, died last week, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery on Friday, Messrs. Henry Littleton, Raphael Costa, George Mence Smith, F. W. Willcocks, George Donnison, Sumner, Peck, and Wright being among those of his old friends and colleagues who assembled at the grave. Mr. Husk was born in 1814, and as a lad of nineteen he entered the service of Messrs. Dalston & Sons, solicitors, of Piccadilly, remaining their clerk for upwards of fifty-three years. As an old member of the Sacred Harmonic Society Mr. Husk took an active interest in the formation of the Society's musical library in 1837, when the late Mr. R. K. Bowley was appointed honorary librarian. In 1853, when Mr. Bowley became treasurer, Mr. Husk succeeded to the office of honorary librarian, which he retained till the dissolution of the Society. Mr. Husk edited and wrote the prefaces to the books of words of all oratorios performed by the Society, and from the first Handel Festival superintended the London ticket office, with Mr. Henry Wright as his principal clerk. He also arranged the famous Sacred Harmonic library, which is now at the Royal College of Music, and he compiled the various editions of the library catalogue. Mr. Husk published a fine collection of Christmas carols, and wrote an account of the musical celebrations of St. Cecilia's Day from

the sixteenth century to the eighteenth. His knowledge of old ecclesiastical music, both printed and written, of musical literature, and of oratorios was intimate and extensive; and he was on terms of friendship with nearly all the great composers of sacred music and the leading vocalists of his day.

### Musical Gossip.

THERE is a possibility of a winter season of Italian opera at Covent Garden Theatre after the Promenade Concerts have ended.

THE works selected for performance by the Albert Hall Choral Society do not include any of the festival novelties. The list is as follows: 'Messiah' (three times), 'The Golden Legend' (twice), 'Israel in Egypt', 'The Creation', Berlioz's 'Faust', 'Elijah', and Verdi's 'Requiem.'

'THE DRUIDS' CHORUS,' a new work for male voices, by Dr. Joseph Parry, composer of 'Emmanuel,' will shortly be produced in Wales. The libretto is by Mr. Kinnersley Lewis, author of a 'Hymn to the Eternal,' who has also published several poems on Welsh national themes. The work is intended to represent the attack of Suetonius Paulinus on the Druids of Mona. The librettist has represented the Druids as being surprised at their devotions at night in the temple of Ceridwen.

WE have received the programme of the Worcester Festival, the chief contents of which are already known to our readers.

THE prospectus of the Crystal Palace Concerts has not yet been issued, but we understand they will commence on October 8th. 'The Golden Legend' will be performed on the 22nd, with Madame Nordica and Mr. Lloyd in the principal parts.

DR. A. C. MACKENZIE'S patriotic song 'The Empire Flag,' which is being sung at the Promenade Concerts, is a spirited composition and above the average of its class.

MR. E. PROUT'S new *scena* 'Judith,' for contralto, composed for Miss Hilda Wilson, will be sung by her at the forthcoming Norwich Festival.

SIGNOR SPIRO SAMARA'S opera 'Flora Mirabile,' which has met with success at Milan, will be performed next October, in a German adaptation, at Bonn and Cologne.

VERDI'S 'Othello' will, ere long, not only be performed at Munich and Buda-Pesth, as we recently mentioned, but also at Prague.

SIGNOR PASSAGLIA, the well-known sculptor, has been entrusted with the execution of the monument to Rossini which is to be erected in Sta. Croce, Florence.

## DRAMA

### MR. PALGRAVE SIMPSON.

MR. JOHN PALGRAVE SIMPSON, who died on the 19th inst. at his house in Alfred Place West, Thurloe Square, was born in Norwich in the year 1807. Educated under a private tutor, he graduated M.A. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Much of his early life was passed abroad, especially in Paris, where he underwent an apprenticeship in dramatic construction. His earliest literary efforts consisted of contributions to *Fraser*, *Blackwood*, and other magazines. In 1846 he published 'Second Love, and other Tales,' which was followed, in 1847, by 'Gisella,' a novel, and by 'Letters from the Danube'; and in 1848 by 'The Lily of Paris; or, the King's Nurse,' and 'Pictures from Revolutionary Paris.' In 1863 he wrote a 'Life of Weber,' compiled from materials collected by the son of the composer; and in subsequent years 'For Ever and Never,' a novel, and many contributions to magazines and periodicals. His first dramatic

effort consisted of 'Poor Cousin Walter,' a short drama, contributed April 8th, 1850, to the Strand, then under the management of Mr. Wm. Farren. Of his very numerous plays the most successful have been 'Second Love' and 'The World and the Stage,' both produced at the Haymarket, and 'Sybilla; or, Step by Step,' given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews at the St. James's. 'A Scrap of Paper,' in which Mr. and Mrs. Wigan are well remembered, and 'Daddy Hardacre,' in which Robson appeared, were unusually successful adaptations. 'All for Her,' 'Time and the Hour,' and 'Alone' were written in conjunction with Mr. Herman Merivale. He was also responsible for many libretti of operas, his entire dramatic productions amounting to about sixty. Of late years his familiar figure had been missed from theatres and from the Garrick, of which he was long a member, and at the last an honorary member.

### Dramatic Gossip.

THE 'Life of Quin,' during recent years one of the scarcest of theatrical works, is being reprinted in a limited edition by Mr. Reader, with an etched facsimile of the portrait, and with a supplement containing particulars of Quin's trial for the murder of Bowen, and various facts and anecdotes concerning his theatrical career.

MRS. SHELLEY's grim story of 'Frankenstein' is to supply the basis of the Christmas burlesque at the Gaiety, which is to be by the writers announcing themselves as Richard Henry.

MESSRS. BESANT AND W. H. POLLOCK have entitled 'The Ballad-Monger' the adaptation of 'Gringoire,' the forthcoming production of which at the Haymarket has been announced in the *Athenæum*.

THIS evening the Opéra Comique will reopen with a new drama by Mr. John A. Stevens, 'A Secret Foe.' In the representation of this Mr. Stevens will be assisted by Miss Dorothy Dene, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mr. Julian Cross.

MONDAY night is fixed for the reopening of the Olympic with a new drama by Messrs. Raleigh and Carton, entitled 'The Pointsman.'

'FUN ON THE BRISTOL,' a variety entertainment, given some years ago with success at the Olympic, is to be revived at the Gaiety.

THE exhibition of trained horses at the Avenue Theatre is excellent in its way, but constitutes a slight entertainment to occupy an evening. It calls, of course, for no comment.

MR. CHARLES COLLETTE will play Autolycus in the forthcoming revival at the Lyceum of 'A Winter's Tale,' and will also appear as Plumper in 'Cool as a Cucumber.'

'THE ROYAL MAIL,' by Messrs. Douglass and Willing, produced on Thursday in last week at the Standard, is a conventional melodrama, a portion of the action of which passes in Burma. Its chief interest lies in its spectacular episodes presenting scenes such as an attack on the royal mail, a snowstorm at Mumbles Head, with the launch of the lifeboat, &c. Miss Amy Steinberg, Mr. Purdon, and Mr. Cockburn are among the interpreters.

'DEVIL CARESFOOT' was on Tuesday evening transferred to the Comedy Theatre, from which, after a very brief appearance, 'The Colonel' has been withdrawn.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE have published a selection from the 'Plays and Poems of George Peele' in their 'World Library,' a nice volume, but Prof. Morley fails to keep abreast of the knowledge of the day. If he had read his *Athenæum* carefully of late years he would know about Peele's youth more than he does.

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